The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,967—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MAKERS WARDED

57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,

Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
† *	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
R.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
R.L.	VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
R.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
R.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
†	L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B L	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B L.	VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

8th February 22nd " 8th March 22nd " 5th April 19th April 3rd May 17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th. of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. 1893
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,233	350	9th April "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 27, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th "
ARMENIA	3,386	W. C. Haynes, LL.R. N. R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેઅખાની ૨૦

C., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 1st February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 4th February, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linza, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the forezoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 5th February, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of the English Mail.

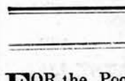
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CAMORTA, 2,097 tons, on the 2nd February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security, DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the Poona Cantonment Committee, an EXECUTIVE OFFICER, to be under the direct control of the Secretary, and to assist that officer in the supervision of Conservancy Accounts and General Administration of the Cantonment.

He must be a man of active and business habits, able to ride, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and the usual routine of an office, and the principles of Sanitation.

Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 25, per mensem, as carriage allowance.

Pay, subject to approved service, to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 20, to a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

Intending applicants should forward with their testimonials in original (which will be returned) a certificate of birth, duly authenticated by a Magistrate.

The successful candidate will be required to give security to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which security will have to be of the class mentioned in Section 39, New Cantonment Code, published in General Orders of the Government of India, No. 634, dated 1st July, 1892.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1893.

The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on the 1st April, 1893.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Poona, 28th December, 1892.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS :

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

MADAME WALDT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

LADY DENTIST

GUARANTEES for all her manipulations ; to treat and permanently fill DECAYED TEETH ; to extract painlessly and to fit the finest Artificial TEETH.

SPECIAL PRIVATE OPERATION ROOM FOR NATIVE LADIES.

58, HORNBY ROW, 2ND FLOOR,
Near the English Hotel.

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PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS

For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.

SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working, and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

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CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the Intelligence of the previous week, carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. ; Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per annum, including postage.

LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

ALL our CARTRIDGES, unless otherwise ordered, are loaded according to instructions given in the Field under immediate European supervision.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Eley's Brown, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16" gauge	Per 100	8	4	9	4
Do. do. do. do.	" 1,000	77	0	86	0
Do. Blue, No. 12	" 100	9	4	10	4
Do. do. do.	" 1,000	87	0	97	0
Do. Green, Nos. 12 and 20	" 100	10	0	11	4
Do. do. do.	" 1,000	94	0	105	0

Loaded with Shultz Powder, As. 8 per 100 extra.

SHULTZ'S WATERPROOF GUNPOWDER.

This Powder gives greater penetration, closer and more even pattern, less recoil, less smoke, less report, less fouling than any other explosive : it has no prejudicial effect upon the Barrels of Guns, and is practically unaffected by Damp.

Charge, as compared with Black Powder, equal by measure, or half by weight.

PRICE : Per Half Tin—Cash, Rs. 2-4 ; Credit, Rs. 2-8.

AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.

PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.

WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.

All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.

We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.

Price As. 8 per doz. Syrup Waters 12 As. per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ARTISTS' COLOURS, AND MATERIALS.

Oil Tubes, from As. 4 ; Water Colour Tubes, Cakes or Pans, from As. 5 ; Sables, Mediums, &c., at low prices. Prices on Application.

MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth, for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY, 1893.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TRAVELLERS passing through Bombay will kindly note that our business has been

REMOVED

from ESPLANADE ROAD to COOLER, LIGHTER, and MORE COMMODIOUS and Modern Premises, SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET and APOLLO STREET, on the site of the Old Secretariat, where Visitors can at all times spend an hour pleasantly without being incommoded by heat.

THACKER & CO., LD.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,

BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 58.

PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.

ENLARGEMENTS! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!

ON

Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.

OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,

PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,

MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.

NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8

MADE TO ORDER.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED : CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.

Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.

EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.

DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.

Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.

EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.

ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Used as a most powerful alterative, giving tone and strength to the system and relieving all Blood humours and Skin maladies.

Price Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

CHEMISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., { DRUGGISTS.

170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE JAPANESE YAMAMOTO AND HIS FAMILY.

IN THE SKATING RINK.
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
A splendid STRING BAND in attendance.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.,
Further Particulars SEE HAND-BILLS.
Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9 P.M.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, February 1, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1893, will be held at the office of the Collector of Kolaba on the 6th March, 1893.

1.—Ferry-farm in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2.—Right of collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3.—Right of removing earth, sand, stone and pearl shells from all the creeks of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

C. B. WINCHESTER,
Acting Collector and President, District Local Fund Committee.

16th January 1893.

ASQUITH, TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, LORD, & HOSIERS. WHITMORE,
SIRDAR'S PALACE,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES OF SIZES. WRITING, CASH, PAPER, DEED AND KEY BOXES OF SIZES, DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS OF SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED 1847.]

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

SAMPLES FREE.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

J. NEUBERG,
Cigars and Cheroots
Indian and Foreign.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Egyptian Cigarettes,
of finest qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Smoking Tobaccos
of all Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Photographic Materials,
Dry Plates, &c.,
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NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 24th February, 1893, at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the PAVILION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1893, at 6 P.M.

H. E. E. PROCTER,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint-Honorary Secretaries.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of 10 Per Cent. for the Year ending 31st December, 1892, will be paid to Registered Shareholders of the Company, on or after WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th January, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 8th February next, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 500 tons of best quality MOULMEIN TEAK LOG TIMBER for delivery, commencing 1st April next, at the rate of 250 tons per month.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Loco Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 24th January, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM OIL FOR CARRIAGE ROOF LAMPS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager, Rangoon, up to Noon of FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1893, for the SUPPLY to the General Stores, Rangoon, from 1st July, 1893, of 2,000 Gallons per month for 6 months (or more if needed) of Petroleum Oil suitable for use in Railway Carriage Roof Lamps (Baynton's Victoria Burner). The flashing temperature must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's test and must burn without smoking.

A sample of not less than 1 Gallon must accompany each tender.

By Order,
L. C. DESMAZURES,
Storekeeper, B. S. Ry.

Storekeeper's Office: Rangoon, 17th January, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of LAURA GRIFFITH, a Spinster, formerly of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, but late of Mussoorie in India, European deceased, who died at Mussoorie aforesaid, on or about the 2nd Day of July, 1891, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 20th day of January, 1893, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of her in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated at Bombay this 24th Day of January, 1893.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay of the undermentioned articles for one year from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, and for three years from 1st April 1893 to 31st March, 1896, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer) at Bombay up to 2 p.m. (local time) on the 6th February, 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2.—No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Bombay. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3.—Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4.—Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Country Manufactured Sheets, &c.," as the case may be.

5.—The tender should be for all the articles required and comprise the total requirement of the article or articles tendered for, and the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period. The Government shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.

6.—Each tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory notes or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt * for the amounts noted in the tender forms. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7.—Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8.—Samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office at Bombay.

Description of Articles.	Tender Forms.
General Contracts. Country Manufactured Sheets for Barrack and Hospital bedding of European troops.	Under tender Form No. 98 (d)
Country Manufactured Cotton cloth for Barrack and Hospital Mattresses and pillow-cases.	Do. No. 98 (f)

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office: Poona, 9th January 1893.

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(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
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Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
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It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,035xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,540
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	19⅞
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Shares	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 7:0	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 195
Back Bay Batiis	300	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	94
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,075xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	105
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	303
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Gov. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	79
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	447½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N div d.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundry & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	101
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	577½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	45
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	300'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955 x
Apollo	750	300'2	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	100'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co., Ld.	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	150
Colaba	600	200	all		220
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	240 w.d
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 div d	1,400
Fort	400	250	...	130	135
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	483
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	470x 127½
Khangaum	750	400	all	50	435
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	100
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	445
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 15	580
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 d v d	121½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	390
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	480
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,00	25	500
Sind	430	2,000	750	35	1,375 x 1
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	500 w d
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	[375	200	all	...	210
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	237½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,080
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	725 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 20	430
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	6,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,000	500	Rs. 20		420
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	635 w.d.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	Rs. 30	675 w.d.
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
Janes Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625 w.d.
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	Nil	240
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	875
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	730
Khatao Manekjunee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	173 xd.
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	715
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	300	2,375
Mahaluxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,495
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	6	140
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,900	70	1,825 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	185
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	625
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	1 yr. rs. 90	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	2,000	1,000	80	820
Venkhuney Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	800	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	675
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-15
China Leaf	"	25-12 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-3 "
Do. do. new	"	25-3 "
Australia do.	"	25-12
Bombay do.	"	25-12
English Sovereigns	"	16-7
Do. Demos	"	15-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	109-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-11
Chinese Dollars	"	220 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222
Five-Francs	"	219

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Skating Rink : the Japanese Yamamoto and his Family.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Columbus (brig), from Port Victoria. Yesterday :—Henry Bolckow (s), from Busreh ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; La Seyne (s), Aden ; and Culna (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The schooner Columbus entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf closed at 9-30 p.m., at Karachi, to-day.

A MISSING GIRL.—Coolsumbee, residing at Teli Mohoolla, has reported to the police that her granddaughter, aged ten years, left home, on Monday, at 8 a.m., and did not return. The girl has some silver ornaments on her person, valued at Rs. 3.

ACCIDENT AT HOG ISLAND.—The Assistant Engineer, Hog Island Hydraulic Lift, reported to the police that an accident occurred on Monday by a chain of the hydraulic lift having snapped, and two native workmen, namely Raghoo and Ebrahim Abbas Khan, who were at work there, fell into the water. Raghoo sank and did not rise nor was his body recovered. Ebrahim was rescued, and was brought to Bombay. His right fore-arm was crushed, and the bone broken.

SUICIDE.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Dhobi Talao, touching the death of Jeevee, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years. The deceased lived with her son, at Jacob's Circle, and was suffering from an unsound state of mind. Yesterday, she woke up early in the morning, and went out to pay a visit to one of her relatives. At about 6 a.m., a police sepoy, doing duty at Dhobi Talao, heard something fall into the tank. On running up to the place he found a *sarroo* placed on the parapet wall of the tank which was dragged, but the body could not be found. A man was, thereupon, sent into the water, and the body of the deceased was brought out and identified. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by throwing herself into a tank while in an unsound state of mind.

MR. E. VANDER STRAATEN.—Referring Mr. Vander Straaten's judgment given in another column the *Sind Gazette* writes :—The question of the liability of shipowners, under circumstances similar to those which were disclosed in the above case, has for a long time been doubted, and the present decision will be received with general satisfaction. We think the public of Karachi is to be congratulated on the accession to the bench of our local Small Causes Court of a gentleman of Mr. Vander Straaten's legal acumen and urbanity. We understand from all quarters that Mr. Vander Straaten, during the short time he has been amongst us, has not only won golden opinions from the members of the legal profession, but has completely gained the confidence of the public. We trust in the interests of the community at large that this gentleman will preside as Judge of this Court for many years to come, as we cannot but feel that Bombay's loss is Karachi's gain.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE IN UNLOADING SHIPS.

The prosecution which was instituted against Messrs. Sharp and Son by the Port Trustees of Bombay for infringing certain bye-laws relating to the unloading of ship's cargo at the docks was continued yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Mr. Yorke Smith, solicitor, prosecuted for the Port Trustees, and Mr. Brown, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Brown tendered rebutting evidence, which went to prove that several men in the employ of Messrs. Sharp and Son were working on board the *s. s.* Valetta on the day in question, when seven bundles of copper got hove up on board by the ship. There was no chota foreman on board. Ten coolies were at work in the hold. Only five bundles were allowed to be drawn up, but six bundles would be a proper weight for the slings. The two extra bundles that got hove up were iron and not copper, and were not intentionally included. The slingman was spoken to let down the sling when the extra weight was seen, but he did not alter the weight. The custom was to pass the chain under the bundles in the centre, and after the hook was properly adjusted, and the chain made taut, the bundles were hove up on deck. When the order was given to leave slowly, the chain was not in the middle.

Mr. Cooper, in disposing of the case, said there was no doubt that the crane on the occasion in question did lift the seven bundles of copper instead of the regulation weight of 1¼ ton. The question for him to decide was whether the crane did lift that weight by the order of the foreman on board. It was to be somewhat regretted that they had only the evidence of the craneman on behalf of the Port Trustees, who spoke as to what had taken place. But that evidence was contradicted by the chota foreman on deck, whose evidence was corroborated by the two chota foremen down below. Between those two versions, he (the magistrate) had to decide which was the probable story. He thought he was bound to believe conclusively on the evidence, given by the crane-driver and by those who were on board, and he was of opinion that five bundles of copper had been previously brought up from the hold. It appeared that orders had been given that not more than five bundles should have been brought up at one time. He thought himself that it was either by accident or by negligence, that seven bundles were got at that particular sling. It was surely after the order was given to heave up that the number was discovered not to be the correct one and then it was that the witness Ashgar sang out to the crane driver to lower the sling, which call, however, was not attended to by that man, who continued his operation of heaving out. When the sling was hove up some little way, he must have seen the danger, and at that time probably no further orders were given to him to lower the load. He (Mr. Cooper) came further to the conclusion that it was not hove up by the order of the foreman, and he must, therefore, acquit the accused of the charge of heaving up a load save that regulated for the crane, with which they were operating on board the steam-ship Valetta. As to the other charge of acting contrary to another by-law, which enjoined on them the necessity of keeping one experienced foreman in the hold, and another on deck, he held that it was not proved that there was no foreman on deck and one below as was provided by the bye-law. There was also no evidence to show that the chota foremen were not experienced foremen within the meaning of the bye-law. He had already decided one point in another case which had been referred to in the present case, when stevedores were personally responsible when their servants caused the dock-cranes to heave up weights in excess of that allowed. The accused were discharged on that account.

CAVEL STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few months ago the residents of Cavel Street were pleased to find that their repeated representations had produced some effect, and that the Municipal authorities had vouchsafed to bestow some attention on the street, and had somewhat improved its lamentable condition. The improvement, however, has been sadly ephemeral, for an inspection of the street at this moment will show that the metal has been swept clean off the lane and piled in little heaps on the sides, and the place is now ten times worse than before. May I venture, therefore, to call the attention of the Municipality to this matter in the hope that some remedy may be provided. It is not clear either why only a part of the street and not all its branches should receive the benefit of metalling when lakhs of money are being spent in other directions, it cannot surely be too much to allot a few hundreds for the improvement of a lane which, as pointed out in the several representations on the subject, is an important connection between the Kalbadevie and Girgaum Main Roads. As regards the nuisance committed by the children of the native residents, it is not apparent that any action has been taken by the Police—to whom the matter was referred for disposal by the Corporation—since the nuisance continues unabated.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 27. A PEDESTRIAN.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

THIS Corps intends holding its annual camp-of-exercise, at Santa Cruz, from the 12th to the 21st March inclusive. Tuesday, the 21st March, being a Bank holiday, the cross-country races and sports of the corps will be held on that day. A prospectus will shortly be issued ; but in the meantime we may say that there will be races for all horses, all galloways, and all ponies open to every one, the sole condition being as before, "catch-weights, owners up." There will also be a race for chargers and sports confined to the corps, details of which will be settled later.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

ALLEGED COLLUSION BY A MILL-AGENT'S PARTNER.

RAGOO BABAJEE VS. THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 22,771-7-2, being the balance due to him for work done, materials supplied, &c., in connection with certain works done by him for the defendants, with interest from 30th September, 1891, until payment, and that the money deposited in court by the defendants may be directed to be applied towards satisfaction of his claim. Mr. Macpherson and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case is that, as a building contractor, he had been connected with the company for several years past, and had done work for the company from time to time. In October, 1889, the plaintiff was employed as such contractor to erect an engine and boiler-house in connection with the company's mill situated at Tardeo, to extend the mill buildings, and to provide materials for them. The rates payable in respect of the works were agreed upon, and the work commenced on the 4th October, 1889. The rates were subsequently reduced to writing, and a copy of the schedule of rates, signed by the company's engineer, were delivered to plaintiff in April, 1890. In addition to the work in question, the plaintiff agreed, at the company's request, to do certain other work in connection with the mill premises. The company's engineer used to measure and examine the work from time to time and certify to its correctness ; and the company made payments to plaintiff on account of the monies due to him. Plaintiff completed the whole of the work to the satisfaction of the company's engineer in August, 1891. The work was measured, and the account checked by the engineer. In the following month, a statement, containing full particulars of the work, was accepted and confirmed by the company, and was subsequently signed by the company's agents and delivered to the plaintiff. A sum of Rs. 22,771-7-2 was found due to plaintiff as the balance of account ; but he was put off from time to time with promises of payment. The correctness of the claim was not disputed until after plaintiff threatened to take action to enforce payment. The plaintiff presented a petition subsequently for the winding-up of the company by the court, and the company were directed to deposit in court the amount claimed. The plaintiff was directed to file a suit to enforce his claim.

The defendants denied that the rates payable in respect of the work done were fixed as alleged, affirming that the plaintiff had charged higher rates in his account than he was entitled to do. They estimated that he was entitled to about Rs. 14,350, which they were willing to pay to him. They denied that Rs. 14,350, portion of the amount deposited by them in court in the matter of the plaintiff's petition for winding up the company, should be considered as brought into court in this suit. If by the company's engineer was meant Mr. Sukthanker, they denied that he had any authority from them to check or certify the correctness of the plaintiff's accounts or to bind the company by his opinion or signatures. The defendants further denied that they were in any way bound by his alleged measurements and certificates. The statement of plaintiff's claim was not accepted or signed by the company's agents, but it was signed by Lilladhur Shamjee, a partner in the agent's firm, who was then no longer managing the company's affairs, and who had no right to sign it or to bind the company by so doing. Lilladhur Shamjee was in great pecuniary difficulties, and the defendants believed that in placing his signature as alleged, he had improperly colluded with the plaintiff to assist him in pressing an exorbitant claim against the company. Lilladhur had since become insolvent. The defendants submitted that, unless the plaintiff was willing to accept their estimate of what was due to him, an account should be taken by the court, when it would be found that the estimate was a liberal one and more than the plaintiff was strictly entitled to.

Evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A MERCHANDISE MARKS CASE.

THE BADISCHE ANILINE AND SODA FABRIK VS. MANOCKJEE SHAPURJEE KATRAK.

The plaintiffs carry on business at Ludwighs, in the empire of Germany, as manufacturers of alizienie and aniline dyes, and at Bombay by means of their duly constituted attorneys, Max Ostennyer and Co., while the defendant carries on business at Parsee Bazar in the Fort. The plaintiffs prayed that it may be declared that the label used by the defendant is a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label ; that he may be restrained perpetually from selling or procuring to be sold, any aniline dyes in tins or packages bearing labels similar to the plaintiffs,' or any colourable imitations of them ; that the defendant may be ordered to deliver up to be cancelled all labels in his possession similar to the plaintiffs' ; that an account may be taken of the profits made by the defendant, &c. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Melsheimer, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiffs say they are importers of aniline dyes, and for some years past have imported large quantities of their dyes into Bombay in tins bearing a label, which has been in the exclusive use of the plaintiffs, and which they claimed to be their trade mark. The plaintiffs' trade mark had been registered by them in Germany and in England. The dyes had acquired a high reputation in the Eastern markets, and the plaintiffs' label as the distinguishing mark of their goods had become well-known. They had called upon the defendant to discontinue the use of the label complained of ; but he denied that his label was similar to the plaintiffs' and would not deviate from its use. The defendant, in his defence, denied the material allegations of the plaint, remarking that his label was not a colourable imitation or infringement of the plaintiffs' trade mark. The defendant himself does not deal in any aniline dyes, but he is a mere commission agent for his indentors. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. His lordship, at the close of the case, remarked that, without referring to the evidence adduced, he was of opinion that there was no similarity between the labels of the plaintiffs' and those of the defendant, which was calculated or intended to deceive purchasers. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

ON Saturday last, under the auspices of the local Total Abstinence Society, established in April, 1891, a meeting was convened at Surat to hear the address of Messrs. John and Ebenezer Smedley on deputation by the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association to India. The hall of the Raichand Dipchand Girls' School was more than full, scores being unable to gain admittance. The proceedings of the meeting were commenced by Dr. Ganesh Vishnu Kher proposing, and Mr. Ishwarlal Khansaheb seconding, the Rev. Mr. J. C. Blair, principal, Mission High School, as chairman. This done, the chairman in introducing the lecturers to the meeting, recommended total abstinence and cited instances of the ravages being done by drink of his own experience in Ireland. Mr. John Smedley, at the commencement of his lecture, congratulated the people of India on the election of Mr. Dadabhoy to the British Parliament, and on securing persons like Mr. Caine and Mr. Smith to enlighten public opinion at home on Indian questions. He dwelt upon the necessity of temperance in a sober country like India and illustrated his remarks by many touching and interesting stories. The younger Mr. Smedley, on rising to address the meeting, differed from his brother in his view of the English having introduced their bottle of wine wherever they went, and reminded the parents and the teachers of the grave and sacred responsibility they were under of leaving a good and virtuous example for coming generations to follow, in conclusion he desired to impress the truths of temperance upon the young men present. After this Mr. Herdevram Nanabhai Haridas, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturers, said the increase of the drink-traffic lay more at the door of the people, themselves than at that of Government. He combated many of the shallow and indifferent objections raised to the temperance movement, and urged the audience to join the Society. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Manchershaw, in a very fluent and impressive speech, and was unanimously passed. A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr. Uttamram N. Mehtaji, and was seconded by Mr. H. F. Doctor. Mr. C. V. Divan, secretary of the Society, presented the lecturers and the chairman with garlands and bouquets. Fifty-two of those present responded to the appeal of the lecturers, and enrolled themselves as members of the Society, thus making the members on the list of the Society about one hundred. After the meeting was dissolved, the lecturers were introduced to the leading men of the city, with whom they had a very pleasant conversation on matters Indian.

ON the occasion of the Pope's Episcopal Jubilee, President Carnot, a Rome Correspondent states, is going to present his Holiness with two magnificent bronze candlesticks mounted on, or rather having as pedestals, two very high Sevres vases of a darkblue colour decorated with flowers. The Pope, who is aware of the gift, has given orders that they shall be placed in the throne room of the Vatican, where there are already four similar but smaller ones.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. MAHOMED HOSEIN HAKIM, 5th Judge.)

FORFEITURE OF WAGES.

RAGO SUCCARAM VS. THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO.

THIS was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 26, being the amount due by the defendants, as wages for the month of Oct. last. The plaintiff had, along with sixty-seven other mill-hands, given notice to the manager of the defendants' mill that they would leave the service from the 1st of December, 1892. The plaintiff and others, who wanted to leave in a body, were refused their wages, which the defendants forfeited under the Mill-owners' Association's rules, that were adopted by the mill Mr. Balkrishna, of the firm of Messrs. Balkrishna and Pherozeshah, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. D. Sealy appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendants' manager, on being given the notice of resignation on the 1st of November, 1892, began to assault and intimidate the plaintiff with the object of coercing him to withdraw the resignation. The plaintiff was assaulted on the 1st and 3rd November, 1892, by the defendants' manager. In consequence of this the plaintiff left the service from the 4th of November, 1892, before the period fixed in the notice had expired.

Mr. D. Sealy, on behalf of the defence, denied all liability of his clients. He contended that the story that a general reduction in the wages of the employes was made, was altogether untrue. The notice of leaving the service was sent by Mr. N. M. Lokhunday to the office of the mill. There were three packets sent, but they were not delivered at the mill premises until the 2nd Nov. The packets contained notices of resignation of about seventy mill-hands. When the mill-hands were informed that the notice given by them was insufficient under the mills rules, they were put up by Mr. Lokhunday to strike work. The mill-hands, including plaintiff, who had given notices, did strike work on the 4th Nov., 1892. The story of an assault and intimidation was totally false. Such stories were merely fabricated under similar bad advice. Mr. D. Sealy concluded by saying that the plaintiff had left the mill in the middle of the month, and had thereby, under rules 3, 6, and 13 of the defendants' mill, forfeited his wages. His Honour, he added, would therefore dismiss the suit.

The plaintiff, in his evidence, stated among other things that he did not leave the mill, because of the reduction in wages, but that he left it because he was sick, and his wife was confined. He was slapped by the defendants' manager on the 1st and the 3rd November.

A postal peon was next called as a witness for the plaintiff. He said that although the packets bore the stamp of the fifth delivery, yet he delivered the packets, at 4 p.m., on the 1st November. He admitted that the fifth delivery was not made until 6 p.m.

In the notices sent by the plaintiff and other sixty-seven mill-hands, through Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, it was stated that a Purdesi employed in the defendants' mill had assaulted them on the public road at the instigation of the manager.

Evidence was then called on behalf of the defendants to show that the plaintiff and the other mill-hands struck work, because the notice sent by Mr. Lokhunday was found insufficient.

The Judge, in disposing of the suit, said, on the evidence, he found that there was no assault committed on the person of the plaintiff, as alleged, on the 1st, 3rd, or 4th November. In the document written on behalf of the plaintiff, it was written that the assault was committed on the public road, while the plaintiff stated that he was assaulted within the mill premises. His Honour held that the defendants received no notice on the 1st November, 1892, as was apparent from the postal stamp on the cover. His Honour was of opinion that the fifth delivery being late, the postman omitted to deliver the notices on the evening of the 1st November. The notices reached the defendants on the 2nd November, 1892. Thus it was insufficient, according to the rules of the mill. On the 4th November, the plaintiff struck work, and did not return to the mill since. The rules of the company had been put in, and when all the rules were read together, it would appear that rule 4 is not repugnant with other rules. The plaintiff had therefore forfeited his wages for October, and the suit was dismissed.

THE LAW APPLICABLE TO NATIVE CHRISTIANS OF SALSETTE.

THE law applicable to Native Christians of Salsette was affirmed in a decision given on the 23rd ult., by Mr. G. V. Limaye, first-class subordinate judge of Thana, in the suit of Luis Manoel de Penha *vs.* Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett. Mr. G. W. Apte and Mr. Chowal appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Dikshit, Mr. Maneckshah, and Mr. Motilal appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff sued the defendant under the following circumstances :—He alleged that his grandfather died in the year 1846, leaving considerable immovable property at Bandora, and also surviving three sons, Pedro (plaintiff's father) Inas, and Minguel, who lived as tenants in common. Inas died in 1876, and the plaintiff's father squandered the family property. A dispute arose between him and his brother Minguel, which was referred to arbitration, and on the arbitrators made an award in favour of Minguel, and a consent decree was obtained at the Nassick Court on the 10th February, 1882. The plaintiff's uncle, Minguel, died on the 27th May, 1883, making his will, by which he left the property to the plaintiff. Plaintiff, in execution of the Nassick decree, obtained possession of the property on the 15th January, 1886. In 1875, plaintiff's father had mortgaged the property to the executors of the late Domingos Agapotta de Sa. A decree was obtained on the mortgage bond on the 11th May, 1885, and was assigned to the defendant in 1886. In September, 1886, the property was sold by the Thana Court in execution of the mortgage decree. The sale was sanctioned by both the 1st Class Subordinate Judge and the High Court, and the defendant took possession of the property in December, 1887.

The plaintiff filed the present suit to redeem the property ; and for a declaration that a moiety of the property is not subject to the mortgage, and that possession of it may be awarded him ; that as the son and heir of Pedro, he may be allowed to redeem the other half of the property on payment of what may be found due ; that in case Minguel's share of the property be held subject to the mortgage, the plaintiff may be allowed to redeem the whole property. The plaintiff claimed a moiety of the disputed property also, by right of his being son and heir of his father, Pedro. But under this title, the claim was clearly *res judicata*. For he is bound, said the subordinate judge, by the foreclosure proceedings taken against his father. A suit for foreclosure by a mortgagee after a redemption suit by a mortgagor was held by the Court on the 30th June, 1891, to be *res judicata*. The court further held that the arbitration proceedings, which ultimately ended in a decree, were fraudulent and collusive, and were taken with a view to save the property from the hands of Pedro's creditors. The Court, on hearing evidence on both sides, held that the Native Christians of Salsette, who are descendants of Hindus converted to Christianity, are governed by Hindoo Law, and not by the law of primogeniture as argued by the defendant. The Court ordered that the plaintiff do redeem and recover possession, after partition, of half of the property in dispute from the defendant on payment to him of Rs. 618 with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. on Rs. 4,000 out of that sum from 2nd April, 1883, to date of payment, minus half of the net income, if any, derived by the defendant from the property, the amount of which will be determined in execution in default of the payment within six months from the date of determination of the income. The plaintiff's right of redemption will for ever be foreclosed. Costs of both parties to be borne by the plaintiff.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A SPOON Competition was carried out on Friday morning, when a good number of competitors came to the firing points. Some very good scores were made at 500 yards, but the wind became very troublesome during the firing at 600 yards which was against tall scores at that distance :—

	500 yds	600 yds	Total
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	32	28	60a
Lieut D J Sharn, Bo Vol Rifles	32	29	58b
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	32	26	58c
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	30	27	57c
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	29	27	56c
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	29	25	54d
Vol O Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	32	22	54e
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	26	26	52
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29	23	52
Corpl T Thurlbeck, Bo Vol Rifles	24	27	51
Vol W B Warner, Bo Vol Rifles	25	25	50
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	27	22	49
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	27	19	46
Sub-Conductor W Doolan, Comst Dept.	22	21	43
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	19	19	38
Vol A V Wingreve, Bo Vol Rifles	23	15	38
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	23	14	37
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	24	13	34
Vol L Valladares, Bo Vol Rifles	17	15	32
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	25	Retired	25

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22. APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong-built second-hand victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in capital order.
1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong fine seated barouche in good order.
1 handsome strong cee spring Landau with grey Arab horse and harness.
The property of the late Sir Raymond West gone home.
1 second-hand English built barouche in very good order, by Windower.
1 second-hand circular fronted brougham.

AUCTIONS LEOF PEARLS.

Under instructions from Arab Jooman bin Ally, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and risk of Manockchand Pauchand, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p m, the following parcels of pearls :—
23 parcels white budla.
8 do. do. do.
For particulars and conditions apply to Messrs Framjee and Moos, vendor's attorneys.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Custom House, Fort, a lot of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of double and single barrel guns and rifles, powder flasks, powder and shot measures, walking sticks, revolvers, swords, gun springs, Bristol and wire brushes, &c.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers
BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 1, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT PAREL, NEAR THE B B & C I RAILWAY STATION.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Jeyram Antobia Dighay and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Balaji Janardhan and Wasudev Sadashiv, Hurrynarayen and Ganpat Janardhun in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of March, 1889, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of land or Foras Freehold new salt batty ground, called or known by the name of Woolmachecskhar, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Nisgoot Mandlay, near Parel, admeasuring 8765 square yards or thereabouts registered under Collector's old No. 759, new No. 12743, and new survey No. 12-51, and bounded on the East by the salt batty ground of Nilajee Bhivajee, on the west by the batty ground of Baikajee Hirajee, on the North by the batty ground of Janardhan Runchod, and on the South by the batty ground of Nana Esajee. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 467 of 1889.

Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mirza Hassan Khan, and Bibi Nayaz Khatoon, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Oomercarry, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Goverdhundas Purmanundas, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalkadevi Road, and Anandrao Venayeck, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at New Wady, Executors of the last will, and testament of the late Purmanundas Jeewandas, and Bibi Begum Jehan, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at house No. 102, Oomercarry, Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

The following immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at 4 p.m., on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants, and the Commissioners appointed for the purpose in pursuance of the direction contained in the final decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 21st day of July 1892.

Lot No. 1.

A piece of Fazendari land, situate without the Fort in Oomercarry at the Corner of Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 233 square yards or thereabouts which area includes half of the adjoining Jail Road North Cross Lane together with the messuages and out houses standing thereon and in occupation of a tenant of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 2.

A piece of fazendari land on the side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 717 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining part of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, on which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 1, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 3.

A piece of Fazendari land on the west side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 665 square yards or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining moiety of Jail Road, North Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 2, and is in the occupation of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 4.

A piece of Fazendari land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 178 square yards or thereabouts, together with a stable thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 5.

A piece of Fazendari vacant land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 66 square yards, and adjoining Lot No. 4, and is in the occupation of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 6.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 213 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining said Jail Road Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 7.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 312 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and joins Lot No. 6, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 8.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road North CrossLane, containing 716 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and adjoins Lot No. 7, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of the abovenamed defendant, Bibi Begum Jehan.

Lot No. 9.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 597 square yards or thereabouts which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and this lot joins Lot No. 8, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire.

The above description is not guaranteed to be correct or complete, but full particulars and plans of the property can be obtained on application to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, the Commissioners appointed as aforesaid or to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq., Attorney for the plaintiffs or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Room opposite the Crawford Market, the entire valuable stock-in-trade of Khoja Hasanali Megjee, Furniture Merchant, consisting of teak and blackwood furniture, such as drawing room suits, handsome Cabinets and chiffoniers, new bentwood chairs, single and double new bedsteads, zinc bath tubs, furniture tapestry, velvet and cretonne wire mattresses, etc.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpooly Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, one sweet-toned mahogany semigrand Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, one handsome 18-stops American organ, a large English-made carving stove, with chimney, English-made brass bedstead, tiger cage, Hink's lamps, pictures, etc., the property of W. PURVIS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MATHERPACCADY ROAD AT MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 11th day of February, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will (unless previously disposed of by private sale) sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Govind Ramjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of March, 1891, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of leasehold land with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Matherpaccady Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Fajundar or Superior Lessor under No 100, and bounded on the west by the said Matherpaccady Road, on the east and north by the property of Gokuldas Madhowjee and on the south by the property of Govind Ramjee, which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 110 and all other (if any) the hereditaments demised by an indenture of under-lease dated the 27th day of October, 1890, and expressed to be made between Baboorao Bhasker Keira and Krishnabai, his wife, and Rajee Bhaskar Kira and Chandrabai, his wife, of the one part and the said Govind Ramjee of the other part, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagees.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs, Brown and Moir, Solicitors, for the mortgagees or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 1, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper's Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PAPERS, and TELEGRAMS for their EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY HARRIS, the HON'LE MISS SMITH, the PRIVATE and MILITARY SECRETARIES, and Captain E. H. COX, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT before 1-30 p.m. on FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1893 should be addressed "GOVERNORS CAMP" until TUESDAY, 7th idem, when they should again be addressed to Malabar Point, Bombay.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point : Bombay, 23rd January 1893.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

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GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, St. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA, ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

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ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

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Sole Agents for India.

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DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females,
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated,
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness o the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN 31.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday in London and Paris respectively, at 98⅜ for Consols, and 96⅜ for Rentes ; but Indian Sterling Loan in the former financial centre was ⅛ per cent. higher, at 108½ ; and the market rates of discount were further reduce ⅛ per cent, say to 1⅛ on short London Bills and to 1½ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London, at 38 7-16d. per oz. ; and in New York also it was unaltered, at 84 cents per oz. demand Exchange on London, however, having declined ¼ cent to 4·87¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was put down 1-16d. to 1s. 2 9-16d. Braziers' Copper was again 16s. lower, at £53 per ton.

The Sheep Skin sale closed in London yesterday with a very firm feeling, and prices 1d. per lb. higher. The total Skins sold was 810,000, out of the 820,000 offered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday ; Surats dull ; and arrivals flat, the total sales having been only 4,000 bales, without any East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Uplands remained at 5⅛d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value, all round ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. nigher in all positions excepting the most distant (in which there was no change) the extreme quotations being 5 5-64d. for January-February deliveries, and 5 9-64d. for May-June.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower, at 9 9-16 cents ; while April Futures were down 13 points, to 9·42 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales, and the following comparison is now shown between the figures for this season, so far, and those for the two previous years in the same time :—

	1893	1892	1891
Monday's Receipts	17,000	24,000	31,000
Two days' do.	27,000	63,000	66,000
Since 1st Sept. '92	3,963,000	5,449,000	5,303,000

From quiet, our local market has become dull to-day, and prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Business has again been upon a very small scale, exporters having taken only 400 bales, say 200 ready new Bengals, at Rs. 233-4 ; and 100 each of Jalgaum, at Rs. 235 ; and Nugger, at Rs. 232 ; while the Mills have bought 100 each of new Malkapore, at Rs. 243½ ; and Bengals, at Rs. 237 ; and 100 old Veerumgaum, at Rs. 229½ per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been quiet markets ; a moderate export business having been done in the former, and a small one in the latter, but quotations of all descriptions in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	11,146	bales.
Wheat	17,571	owt.
Linseed	4,467	"
Rapeseed	3,793	"
Gingelly	12,677	"
Groundnuts	23,863	"
Castorseed	1,963	"
Rice	34,291	"

FREIGHTS are a shade weaker. A handy February loading steamer has been fixed for two ports between Bordeaux and Hamburg, and the United Kingdom, at 14s. 6d. per ton, with option to one port, at 13s. 6d. per ton. Business has been done for February shipment of Seeds and Wheat to Dunkirk, at 13s. 6d ; for the same shipment to Marseilles, at 12s. 6d. for Groundnuts ; and for March shipment of Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton to Marseilles and Genoa, at 13s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opening quiet, at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅞d. for Demand, Bank remittance remained at these rates all day, with but a moderate enquiry ; but we heard of a little Telegraphic being taken, for March transfer, at 1s. 2⅞d. For three months' sight Credits, the rates have been 1s. 2⅞d. for February delivery, and 1s. 2 29-32d. for later, at which also a moderate amount has been placed ; but the business passing either way at present is very limited, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 2⅞d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·56⅛	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a further slight advance in this market to-day, say of 1-16 per cent. in Fours in all positions, our closing quotations being 105⅝ for Money and the near Account ; and 105 1-16 for the end of February ; the feeling having been quiet but steady.

SHARES.—Little fresh business has been transacted in any line to-day in this Market, and the only changes in our quotations which we have to notice this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Jevraj Balloo Mill shares ; of Rs. 5 each in Manockji Petit and Mazagon ; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Khatav Muccunjee; and of Rs. 5 each in David, and Oriental. Munmar Press shares are Rs. 10 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	96⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64⅜
Bar Silver	38 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here yesterday morning.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this afternoon.
The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java left here yesterday evening.
The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 31.

Mail steamer Mirzapore from China arrived.
Mail steamer Java from China arrived.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending January 24, as compared with the statement of January 17, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	January 17. Rs.	A.	P.	January 24. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,48,91,813	4	1	1,34,42,425	5	7
Other Deposits, &c.	4,90,69,440	6	3	5,01,66,801	2	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,01,379	6		3,32,648	8	10
Sundries	29,42,501	10	0	29,38,669	12	3
Rs.	9,22,08,135	2	10	9,17,80,344	13	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	39,73,964	0	0	39,44,152	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	53,19,982	4	0	52,57,173	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	1,10,65,969	4	2	1,16,54,750	13	1
Credits on do.	87,05,761	8	8	92,16,424	3	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,58,58,671	1	0	2,50,57,326	6	3
Balances with other Banks	12,76,782	4	8	9,62,393	3	10
Bullion ..	2,71,936	10	3	3,90,905	5	8
Dead Stock	12,29,696	9	6	12,33,375	2	5
Stamps	10,376	14	3	10,401	15	3
Sundries	19,45,404	9	4	19,47,089	12	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	97,93,611	1	6	1,14,10,393	4	11
Do. at Branches ..	2,27,55,878	15	6	2,01,96,089	2	0
Rs.	9,22,08,135	2	10	9,17,80,344	13	7

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to January 24:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	3,90,294	Dec.
Do. at Branches.....	5,62,193	do.
Other Deposits.....	10,97,361	Inc.
Post Bills	63,732	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	92,621	Dec.
Loans	5,87,782	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	5,10,663	do.
Mercantile Bills	8,01,345	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	16,16,532	Inc.
Do. at Branches.....	25,59,790	Dec.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 30.

10 p.m.	69·1

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

6 a.m.	68·5
10 a.m.	69·7
2 p.m.	75·4
4 p.m.	76·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BURN-MURDOCH—January 11, at Bornhill, Brampford Speke, Devonshire, Maud Forster, wife of J. Burn-Murdoch, Major, Royal Engineers.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1893.

IT has never before fallen to the lot of a Viceroy to receive such a deputation from representatives of every branch of the public service as that which Lord Lansdowne received in Calcutta yesterday. They came to his Excellency to call the attention of the head of the Government to the fact that the stipends assigned to their employés are now paid in a currency which has become debased, and does not come within forty per cent. of the value it possessed when salaries were fixed. Mr. Justice Norris introduced the large and influential deputation, composed of men of standing in the different departments. Mr. D. R. Lyall, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chittagong, and Member of the Board of Revenue, stated the case for the general body of officers in the Government Service. He pointed out that salaries were originally fixed when the rupee was at the par value at 2s., and that the subsequent fall has reduced the value of the rupee to 1s. 2⅛d., while there has been a proportionate rise of prices of all articles of consumption. The fall of the currency and the consequent rise of prices in the same ratio has afflicted all those who are paid fixed salaries with a double misfortune. The change in their circumstances imposes a cruel and intolerable burden, especially on those who have to maintain and educate their children in England. He stated that it is the literal truth that modest and reasonable requirements in the way of educating children at home and making some provision for widows and others dependent on them are beyond the reach of many public servants under the existing conditions. And the worst of it is that instead of the prospect showing any indication of improvement, the situation is becoming more gloomy and more difficult year by year, and month by month. Even the hope of educating their children in England is being laid aside, Mr. Lyall informed the Viceroy, by a large proportion of the Europeans in the Public Service ; they are abandoning the idea of themselves returning to England. The possibility of a white population of inadequate means becoming domiciled in India, with their children growing up in an environment neither Native nor wholly European, is not one that any statesman can regard with indifference. Another and even more discouraging side of the problem was very frankly referred to by the Commissioner of Chittagong. It will not be always possible for the Government to look for the continuance of faithful and contented service from men in a position of hopeless embarrassment with anxieties deepening to despondency. Recruiting for the Services is already growing difficult, while officers are eager to retire on their pensions at the earliest moment possible. The pension list is thus swollen, while the efficiency of the Service suffers from the premature retirement of capable and experienced men. Mr. Lyall asked his Excellency to secure for the services an adjustment of salaries which will restore them to the value which was deemed equitable when they were first settled.

We could all wish that it were possible for the Government of India to grant this reasonable prayer resting as it is on a basis of indisputable facts. But unfortunately what is asked cannot be granted. A readjustment which would restore the salaries of the Indian Services to their original level would cost the State millions which are not to be found. A careful calculation has been made which shows that even the more modified proposal to enable the Services to make their home remittances at 1s. 6d. to the rupee, and receive their furlough allowances at the same rate, would cost the State ten millions of rupees. That is to say, the deficit of thirty-five millions of rupees, which will have to be provided for in the coming Budget, would be raised at once to forty-five millions. To restore salaries to their original par value would of course more than double this expenditure—it would indeed quintuple it. We can hardly suppose that Mr. Lyall, who pleaded the cause of his less fortunate colleagues so ably and so sympathetically, could have seriously expected that the Viceroy would find it possible to restore salaries to their original level. What is really asked for, or perhaps we should say hoped for, is that in some measure, and in as large a measure as may be feasible, the Government shall deliver those who have done the State excellent service, from their present straits. But the true remedy for evils of which the Services have no monopoly is not to be found in a readjustment of salaries, but in a readjustment of the currency, the derangement of which is the source of even graver anxieties than those which now depress the salaried servants of the Government. The Government itself is in difficulties which do not diminish with the revolving years, but quite otherwise. The rupee which was calculated at 1s. 4⅛d. last year, is now at 1s. 2⅛d. Who can say what it will be next February ? The truth is that the State is the victim of a debased currency as well as its servants ; and when we speak of the State we include the tax-payer, an integral part of that entity, who suffers from every increase of taxation rendered necessary by the fall of the value of the coin in which he pays his taxes.

This is the true and the only answer to the prayer of the deputation, and it was in effect that which the Viceroy felt compelled to make. Mr. Horace Bell did not exaggerate in the least when he dwelt on the pains and penalities endured by the officers of the Public Works and the Telegraph Departments who see their children growing up without the education which is to them a necessary of life. Archdeacon MacCarthy spoke with equal feeling of the straitened circumstances of the Chaplains. But Lord Lansdowne while fully acknowledging that the deputation has fully made good their statement that the European officers of the services as a body are heavy losers by the fall in exchange, and are placed in a position of difficulty and distress, stated distinctly that temporary measures of relief—it appears that some measures of the kind have been under consideration—would be costly, and would involve the disturbance of the financial arrangements of the year, which the Government are not in a position to risk. His Excellency emphatically repudiated the imputation that the Government are careless or indifferent in the matter. The Government hoped that the International Conference recently held might agree to some measure which could have the effect of rehabilitating silver and bestowed much thought and care on the selection of representatives. These hopes have not been realised, as we all know, and indeed anticipated. His Excellency appeared to attach more importance to the appointment of Lord Herschell's Committee by the Secretary of State, to examine the question as it specially affects India. It was hoped in Calcutta that the Viceroy would have been in possession of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts before the deputation waited on his Excellency ; and that the occasion would have been utilised to make an announcement of the intentions of the Government. But this expectation was disappointed. Lord Lansdowne stated that he has not yet learned the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, or what action the Secretary of State is likely to take. It is satisfactory to know that the Government is not unmindful of the necessity of finding a speedy remedy for an intolerable state of things, and that faith in its near approach is a parently regarded as a sufficient reason for not resorting to temporary measures of relief.

THE annual report of the General Post Office in England usually abounds with amusing reading, but that on the working of the Post Office in India, as a rule, is a stern matter of fact document, which utterly ignores the humorous side of postal minutiæ. This year, however, some slight deviation is made from the strictly business-like path to bring in references to two or three incidents, which serve to lighten what would otherwise be an intensely dull record. It appears that as in previous years numerous letters and other articles were posted without address, or with the addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. Cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes, and jewellery forwarded in this manner amounted to over two lakhs-and-a-half and a further sum of eighty-nine pounds sterling, but all of this with the exception of eleven hundred rupees and fifty-one pounds was with difficulty carried to the rightful owners. The number of articles reaching the Dead Letter Office with neither name nor address is yearly increasing, and during the past twelve months the Bombay Dead Letter Office alone had to deal with over four thousand covers of the kind. One of the batch which came from Sholapur contained the first halves of currency notes and hundis aggregating in value nearly six thousand rupees. The name and address of the person for whom it was intended was, however, traced, and the contents safely delivered. A Goanese lunatic found an endless source of amusement in the Post Office, posting in Bombay over four hundred letters illegibly addressed to various Goanese residents of Bombay or Goa. It is not said whether he prepaid them or not—probably not, since few lunatics are so hopeless as to throw away money. But the contents of the missives were as extraordinary as the man's procedure, including, as they did, old handbills, tramway prize cheques, rags "and other trash of a similar description." Even more idiotic was the action of a man in Savantvadi who sought to make a road-side letter-box a receptacle for stolen rupees, the property of a village priest. Yet another patron of the Post Office entrusted it with three pearls, worth seven hundred rupees, to carry to Constantinople. This was done, but the addressee refused to take delivery of the packet, and when returned the sender could not be traced. The pearls, therefore, have been sold and credited to Government. The same course has doubtless been adopted with regard to between nine and ten thousand books and newspaper parcels which the Bombay Office returns as having been received without wrappers. Another attempt of a lunatic to amuse himself at the expense of the Post Office is reported from Madras, where a native counterfeited half-anna postage stamps. The stamps were crude and inaccurate in colour, with an imitation of the quarter-anna except for the value printed thereon, and the substitution of the forger's own likeness for that of Her Majesty. The letters to which these were affixed were invariably superscribed "On His Majesty's Service," and franked with the name of C. G. Cothundarama Naidu, "Magistrate of the World." When traced it was found that the forger had signed his real name, and was an engraver by profession. The plate and instruments used were found in his house, and on examination the former was found to have the words, "World Emperor," engraved below Naidu's name. No attempt had been made to copy the water-mark or perforation, his Majesty not apparently deeming this necessary. The forger was committed for trial, but acquitted as of unsound mind.

THE third number of Volume VII. of the "Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society" has been issued this week, and again will realise the highest expectations of members. Three exquisite plates, the work of Messrs. Mintern Brothers illustrate the letterpress, which includes the customarily varied collection of information concerning beasts, birds, and plants. It begins with the third part of Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker's paper on the Bulbuls of North Cachar, the Bengal red-whiskered variety being dealt with. Then comes a comprehensive instalment of Natural History notes, collected on the cruise of H. M. survey steamer Investigator, by Commander Hoskyn, R.N., on the botany of the Laccadive Islands. The paper read at the November meeting of the Natural History Society from the pen of Mr. R. I. Pocock of the British Museum, on a small collection of scorpions from Madras is worthy of notice, and Surgeon-Major Kirtikar's third contribution on the Poisonous Plants of Bombay will also claim attention. A description of a new earth-snake from Travancore by Mr. G. A. Boulanger finds a place, and Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker follows with notes on a new species of Wren found in North Cachar. M. Lionel de Niceville's paper on "New and little known Butterflies from the Indo-Malayan region" is embraced in the contents of the number, but three plates which were to have illustrated it have not yet been received from England. Part V. of Dr. Lisboa's "Bombay Grasses" and the customary reviews are included, and finally come an interesting batch of shikaring notes, in which Mr. Inverarity and other well-known sporting men recount fresh experiences. The new number is a particularly attractive one.

PEKING celebrated its general decapitation day last month, and the China papers tell thrilling stories of the manner in which thirty criminals were sent to their account. They were men and women who had been found guilty of capital offences, and whose sentences had been confirmed by the Board of Punishments. Each was conveyed in a separate cart to the Celestial Prison, where he was acquainted on the eve of the decapitation day of the manner in which he would pay the extreme penalty. "Behead" or "strangle" was written on the face of the criminal, and on the following morning the thirty marched in solemn procession under the escort of a thousand armed men. An hour and-a-half brought them to the place of execution, and the condemned, one by one, were made to answer their names and handed over from the black-robed men to the red robed men. Those marked for decapitation kneel, and the flash of a sword puts an end to them ; those marked for strangulation have a silk sash placed round their necks and as no veil or covering is provided the sights horrible. But a minute is all that is necessary to despatch each man. The bodies of the decapitated are claimed and removed at once by their relatives, but the strangulated mortality for twenty-four hours before they are given up. In China capital punishment is not only a fine art, but a national entertainment which the populace would be sorry to lose.

THE late arrival of the steam

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Parliament was opened to-day. Her Majesty in her Speech from the Throne, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, says that her relations with all Foreign Powers continue friendly, and their declarations in every quarter are favourable to the maintenance of peace. The Speech then announces the despatch of Sir Gerald Portal to Uganda to examine into the best means of dealing with that country.

In view of recent events in Egypt her Majesty says that it has been determined to slightly increase the number of British troops there. This, however, indicates no change of policy or modification of the assurances, which the British Government have from time to time given regarding the occupation of the country. The Khedive has declared in terms satisfactory to her Majesty's Government his intention to follow henceforth the established practice of previously consulting her Government on political affairs, as also his intention to act in cordial co operation with it.

The Speech then commends the agricultural distress of the country to the careful attention of Parliament.

Crime continues to decrease in Ireland, and a Bill to amend the Government of that country is announced as having been prepared with a desire to afford contentment to its people as well as important relief to Parliament, and additional securities for the strength and union of the Empire.

The Speech in conclusion announces Bills to amend Registration, shorten the duration of Parliament, abolish plurality of votes, deal with the working hours of railway servants, create parish councils, and, finally, to enlarge the powers of the London County Council.

LIBERAL UNIONIST MEETING.

A meeting of Unionists was held last evening, the Duke of Devonshire presiding, at which a resolution was passed that they would sit on the Government side of the Commons, below the gangway, unless the Irish members abandon their present intention of sitting on the Opposition side of the House.

THE IRISH UNIONISTS.

At a meeting of Irish Unionists a resolution was passed that they should pursue an aggressive policy and move an amendment to the Address on the question of the release of the Gweedore prisoners.

A QUINQUENNIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Government will bring in a Bill probably to fix a Quinquennial Parliament.

THE OUTBREAK AT HAWAII.

It is currently reported that Great Britain has protested against the action taken by the United States at Hawaii.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

General Herbert, in his report on the Canadian Militia, declares that the new clothing and saddlery supplied are unfit for use, and that the storehouses are full of worthless material. He advocates a reorganisation of the whole service as the only remedy for the present military impotence of Canada.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS' ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 31.

Unforeseen difficulties, the outcome of legal technicalities, have arisen, which prevent temporarily full effect being given to the Indian Councils' Act. The Secretary of State entertains a doubt as to the force of the Act, and till this point has been decided recommendations for India cannot be sanctioned. There is no question of principle involved and its extension to the Provincial Councils will follow immediately upon the solution of the legal problem. Commenting on this the *Pioneer* remarks that no further communications have reached the Government of India from the Secretary of State on the jury question nor any are expected for some time to come. A second memorial against Sir Charles Elliott's notification went by the mail of January 21, so it will reach London by next week. Pending the receipt of these papers Lord Kimberley is not likely to take action.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

The Amir of Kabul is reported to have recovered from his recent illness. The attack of gout was so severe that his sons Habibullah and Nasir Ali were in constant attendance day and night, sharing the task of nursing their father.

LORD ROBERTS' MISSION.

As to Lord Roberts' mission no mention is made in the Kabul letters. Some supplies sent to Jellalabad have been removed to Kabul, which would seem to indicate that the Amir has no present intention of leaving his capital.

BUILDINGS FOR HEAVY BATTERY AT MULTAN.

Alterations in the buildings within the fort of Multon where the Heavy Battery from Mhow is to be stationed will involve a small expenditure of Rs. 15,500. A further sum of Rs. 2,500 will be provided in the next year's estimates for the construction of lines for followers.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS FOR NATAL.

The Cavalry Regiments in India that may expect to pass the last two years of their period of foreign service in Natal are :—The 7th Hussars, 5th Lancers, 11th Hussars, and 19th Hussars. As the 11th Hussars have already had a tour of duty in that colony it is not improbable that the 16th Lancers will go to Natal in their place, the 11th Hussars remaining an additional year in India, returning direct to England in the season 1901-2.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The sections dealing with the procedure are plain enough, and this being so the Government have asked permission to introduce the changes under which the right of interpellations and the discussion of the Financial Statement in the Imperial Legislative Council may be exercised by members. The Secretary of State has accorded sanction to this proposal, and at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council in Calcutta, H. E. the Viceroy will take an opportunity of explaining the new procedure. The Government of India have in this matter shown an earnest desire to give effect to the most important reform rendered possible by the Councils' Act, for it is on their representation that the change in the procedure has not had to wait for the announcement of the decision on the legal points already mentioned.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Fraser, Political Agent in Ulwar, will officiate as British Agent at Meshad, when Mr. Ney Elias goes on leave in April.

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

THE SERVICES' DEPUTATION.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

A Public Service Deputation waited upon H. E. the Viceroy this morning. The gathering was a large and influential one, all the branches of the Services, Civil and Military, being represented The Hon'ble Mr. Norris introduced the deputation briefly, after which Mr. David Robert Lyall, C. S. I., addressed H. E. the Viceroy on behalf of the general body. He referred to the fixture of salaries at two shillings originally, and the subsequent disastrous fall in the value of the currency affecting all alike. He touched on the rapid rise of price in all articles, the rise being in the exact ratio to the fall in the value of the rupee. He pressed on his Excellency's attention the cruel and intolerable burden laid upon the Services in respect to the portion of their expenditure which has been incurred at home. It was a literal truth that the modest and reasonable requirements in the way of educating their children at home and lay by a provision for widows and others dependent on them was actually beyond the reach of many under the existing conditions, while becoming increasingly difficult to all. He quoted a typical case, and showed how just and reasonable the expectations of the Service men were now defeated year by year as the idea of educating their children at home is becoming less possible year by year. A large proportion of men who accept Government service must abandon the hope of returning to England. Their children by reason of inferior education and un-English surroundings are sinking lower in the social level and are swelling the mass of the unemployed white population, whose growth is a source of grave anxiety. It was impossible to look for an indefinite continuance of faithful and contented work when men are placed under such position of anxiety and embarassment deepening into despondency. The speaker referred to the increasing difficulty of obtaining fresh recruits for the Services of the same stamp, as the present officers are now tempted to retire on completion of the minimum period of service, thus swelling the pension list and impairing the efficiency of the public service by an early withdrawal of experienced officers. He prayed that his Excellency would consider these matters, and secure for them a proper adjustment of their salaries, making them not less valuable than it was intended when first fixed.

Mr. Horace Bell, C.I.E., added a few words to prove to point the view of the officers of the P. W. D. and the Telegraphs and other less important branches of the Public Service. He referred to the share the Engineers had borne in the task of remaking India, and urged that their record was good, and their spirit of devotion and integrity was still unimpaired but the strain and distress, mainly due to the loss of exchange, was too severe, and they earnestly begged to be relieved of it. His departments had reached such a condition of things that unless promptly rectified it might result in a complete transformation of character of the English employes. The speaker also quoted typical instances of the severe hardship in members of his own branch of service, and some painful cases from the Telegraph Department. The children of these men must face the inevitable pains and penalties of genteel pauperism.

The Venerable Archdeacon MacCarthy spoke on behalf of the clergy on whom the present depression presses with equal severity ; and proceeded mainly on the lines of the former speakers, and invited H. E. the Viceroy's attention to the acutely trying position of the chaplains.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in reply, said that he would not examine in detail the statements just made. He would only express an opinion now on the main proposition, viz., the statement that the European officers as a body are heavy losers by the fall in exchange, and that they were placed in a position of extreme difficulty and distress. This proposition they had certainly made good, though he did not require their statements to convince him of this. He would try to convince them that Government was not indifferent to their position, and it was their sincere desire to deal fairly in regard to this most momentous question. He was particularly anxious to make this point good, because it had been stated that the Government was careless in the matter. He then touched briefly on the history of the matter since he had to deal with it. He traced the upward and downward tendency of the rupee since 1885, and admitted that the prospects of material recovery seemed remote. In the beginning of 1892 the International Monetary Conference was started and the decision of Government to take part in it showed that it was possible some measures of International efficacy might be adopted for the purpose of rehabilitating silver. The Government of India had bestowed much thought and care on the selection of its representatives, but the investigations of the Conference were not the only enquiries on foot on this question. In September, the Secretary of State appointed an English committee to examine the question as it affected India. This was a serious attempt to grapple with the matter, but we had not yet learned the conclusions the Committee arrived at or what action was likely to be taken by the Secretary of State. The question of adopting temporary measures of relief was considered, but difficult issues requiring most difficult adjustment would have been raised. Such measure would be costly, and the whole financial arrangements for the year would be disturbed by the additional arrangements, which would have to be made. We might possibly have been driven to resort to additional taxation, a step which would obviously be most objectionable for any temporary purpose. He conceived that enquiries which were proceeding in Europe would result in a state of things which might render relief unnecessary. "It was for these reasons," continued his Excellency, we did not come forward with proposals of a temporary character. I hope, however, that you will not suppose, because no such measures were put forward we have dismissed the whole matter from our thoughts. Nothing could be further from the truth. In June last year, we directed the attention of the Secretary of State to the distress caused to European officers by the fall of the sterling value of the rupee, and pointed out that if the present conditions continued it would be inevitably necessary to take steps for the purpose of mitigating the sufferings of our officers. About that time we were sending home memorials from members of the Services by every mail. Three months later, in September of the same year, we again called the Secretary of State's notice to the fact that the distress of our officers was very severe, that it extended to every branch of the service, in which Europeans were employed, and that we regarded with grave apprehension the consequences, which would result to the administration if we were to allow the existing difficulties to continue without attempting to apply a remedy. We even went to the length of examining some proposals which had been made to us with a view to alleviating these difficulties, and while we refrained, for reasons the kind of which I had just given, from making any recommendation of the immediate adoption of remedial measures, we expressed a strong opinion that unless a substantial rise in the gold value of the rupee were to occur we should find it necessary to propose some measure of relief such as those which have been mentioned. I have myself in all my communications with the Secretary of State lost no opportunity of representing in the most emphatic terms my strong sense of the very grievous hardship to which the Services are being subjected, and am bound to add that I am left in no doubt of the sympathy with which her Majesty's Government regards the case, and I have no doubt that as an indication of that sympathy Lord Kimberley recently authorised the payment of furlough allowances, pending any action which may be taken as the result of Lord Herschell's inquiry, at the rate of 1s. 4½d. so as to relieve the recipients of those allowances from the effects of a heavy additional fall since the commencement of 1892. Gentlemen, I trust I have said enough to show that we certainly are not chargeable with indifference in this matter. Our suspense will, it is to be hoped, not last much longer. The Monetary Conference has now adjourned without coming to any decision. We have yet to know what course the Secretary of State will adopt in consequence of the report which he will shortly receive from Lord Herschell's Committee, but whatever may be the purport of the report, whatever may be the decision of her Majesty's Government, we here are profoundly convinced that we cannot ask those on whose behalf you have addressed me to tolerate for an indefinite period the distress which they have borne with so much self-command for some time past. Even if we could regard their case coldly or cynically, even if we could remain unmoved by the sufferings which they have experienced we could not as men of business conceal from ourselves the fact that good service is not to be had for bad pay, and that we cannot expect an official, whose thoughts are constantly pre-occupied with domestic anxieties, such as those you have described, to approach his official work with that spirit of vigor and alacrity, necessary for its efficient performance. But, gentlemen, I trust you will not suspect us of considering this question from so heartless a standpoint. We feel it is to your cordial co-operation that the successful working of our Indian system of administration has been due in past years, and is a source of poignant regret to know your arduous duties have of late been discharged under conditions so trying and so mortifying as those to which you have in too many cases been subjected. It would be a grave misfortune for India if in years to come the service to which you belong were discouraged by the inadequacy of its remuneration, or if the same class of men by which it has hitherto been filled were no longer attracted to its ranks. We have endeavoured to show that we have not been unmindful of your interests during the period of suspense through which you have been passing, and I trust that the time is approaching when we shall be able to meet in a just and reasonable manner the claims you have so temperately preferred. I ought, perhaps, to add that when it became known that I was to receive this deputation the question arose whether I should include representatives of military Officers employed under the Government of India. It was felt, however, that the hardship which they have suffered in common with you could be most appropriately explained by the Commander-in-Chief as the head of the Army, and I am able to tell you that I have received from Lord Roberts a statement closely according with yours, in which his Excellency earnestly presses upon us the necessity of taking early steps to remedy the grievances of the Military Services.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

To-day a boiler in the Soorkey Mill, in the suburbs, exploded, killing three men on the spot ; and two died on their way to hospital. Nine others are fearfully mutilated, some are in a dying condition.

STRIKE OF TICCA GHARRY DRIVERS.

Ticca gharry drivers in the southern division of the town threaten another strike, to commence from to-morrow. They demand the discharge of the drivers who were arrested during the recent strike and against whom the case is still pending. They also demand the issue of definite orders guaranteeing them against arrest for petty offences, loitering for hire, obstruction, and so on. Funds are being raised to meet the expenses of the coming strike, each driver contributing twelve annas.

INTENSE COLD IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 31.

As a sign of intense cold prevailing in the Punjab it may be stated that snow was lying on Sunday between Sarai Killa and Campbellpur. It afforded a strange sight to passengers travelling by rail between Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

"WHERE THREE EMPIRES MEET."

Mr. G. F. Knight, who took part in the Hunza-Nagar Expedition as a Volunteer, has written a book based on the information collected during his travels in Kashmir, Baltistan, and the neighbouring countries. It will be called "Where Three Empires Meet."

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHITRAL.

Nizam-ul-Mulk is now in undisturbed possession of the whole of Chitral territory. Danger threatened at first on the southern frontier where Umra Khan occupied Kila Darosh, but the Jandoul Chief has his hands full at present in having to suppress the rebellion in his own country, and has evacuated Kila Darosh, which has been garrisoned by Nizam-ul-Mulk.

THE RAJA OF COCHIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 31.

The Raja of Cochin, accompanied by his Dewan and a large retinue of followers, arrived this morning by a special train from the South. Mr. Porteous, Collector, and few others were present on the platform. His Highness received full military honors, the 25th Bombay Infantry furnishing a guard-of-honor The No. 6 Mountain Battery fired a salute of fifteen guns on the general parade-ground.

THE POONA HUNT.

It has been decided by the members of the Poona hunt to have a meet of four days, at Rahu, near Pimpalgaon, on the 2nd proximo.

STRANGLING A MARWARI.

OUR Nassick correspondent writes:—The police patel and three Mahrattas of the village of Pardevy, near Igatpura, have been committed to the Sessions for the murder of a Marwari money-lender, under shocking circumstances. The murderers are members of an undivided family, and are closely related, the patel being the cousin of the other three, who are brothers. Two of the latter were employed as porters at the Igatpura station, while the other two attended to the cultivation of their ancestral fields. They were indebted to the deceased in common with almost all the other inhabitants of the village to a considerable extent. Everything they possessed, even to the produce of their fields, was mortgaged to the village Shylock, who was most exacting and pressing in his claims. Two days prior to the murder the deceased visited the field of the prisoners and, finding the corn almost all threshed, expressed his intention of coming the next day to take possession of the grain. The owners pleaded to be allowed an opportunity of disposing of it in the market as they were certain to realise a better rate than he would give them credit for, which would enable them to pay him an instalment towards their debt and leave them a small margin for the use of their family. These terms the Marwari refused to accept and left, expressing his determination to carry out his intention.

The next day the patel and his three cousins met the Marwari on his way to their field. They seized and threw him down and belaboured him with their fists. In vain did the unfortunate Marwari plead for mercy, offering to cancel their debt and to give them a sum of money over and above. These overtures they scornfully rejected, reminding the Marwari that on previous occasions when they had asked for leniency he had turned a deaf ear to their entreaties and that it was now too late to make the offers. Finding they were not able to kill him by their blows, they strangled him with some twine he was taking to sew the bags into which he intended filling the grain he was on his way to seize. The strangulation was so effectively carried out that the deceased must have died almost immediately, and when his body was found the next morning the face presented a ghastly sight, the eyes almost out of their sockets and the tongue protruding its entire length from the mouth. The murder was committed in the afternoon about a mile from Egatpura and was witnessed by several persons. After committing the crime the murderers threw the body into a cactus hedge and returned to their respective duties, the porters to the station and the other two to their fields. Two of the prisoners have made a confession of their guilt before the committing magistrate, while the other two fully appreciate the truth of the saying that silence is golden. Another murderer is awaiting his trial at the same Sessions for a crime committed in the village of Chapargaon, in the Niphad Taluka. The offender is a Bunjara, nearly sixty years of age. He has a wife and family of his own, but had been also keeping another woman for the last sixteen years. About a month ago the woman left him and went to live with another man. Her former paramour tried to get her back but finding that his successor in the woman's preference would not allow her to return, he became incensed at his conduct and made up his mind to be revenged. Finding his enemy asleep one night in front of his house, he killed him by throwing a stone, weighing 40 lbs. on his skull and then went and reported the occurrence to the authorities.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India has submitted to the Madras Government, for an expression of opinion thereon, copies of a Bill to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, with the request that a reply may be furnished by the 25th February. Copies of the Bill have been furnished to the High Court Judges, the Advocate-General, the District Magistrate of Ganjam, and the Revenue Department, with a request that their opinion on its provisions may be sent in by the 10th February. It might have been as well as to have asked Emigration Agents to express opinions also.

THE announcement that Hyderabad is to have a brand new administration with a Cabinet *a la* European Governments, thinks a Calcutta contemporary, has been made without previous intimation of any kind, as if it were a common race event. As a matter of fact, it is quite sensational. What has happened in this most orthodox of Native States that its venerable system of administration by independent Secretaries all under the Nizam should be given up. In a State where every man in authority is at open war with everyone else this is the only possible system, and the Cabinet arrangement is doomed to failure from the very start. Probably very few of the members will condescend to sit next to each other at all, and after the first meeting they will all get fever on the days fixed for business.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 21st January, 1893, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 83,363, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,07,190, making altogether Rs. 1,90,553, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 226-13-7. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,73,533-8-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 206-9-5.

THE defeat of the All India Eleven by an innings and five runs carries the condemnation of the selection of the home team with it, writes the *Morning Post*. Lord Hawke surely never contemplated that he would journey from England to be arrayed against such a combination as that which he was called upon to oppose at Allahabad as representative of the game in the whole Empire. But for the Parsis the match would have been a huge farce, without being either amusing or entertaining. We have seen the same wretched bungle enacted again and again at Allahabad, we have heard the familiar grumble, and we now make the stereotyped protest. We sincerely hope we shall not have to repeat it next year. In the station itself last week a team could have been got together in an hour that would have left the so-called Indian Eleven very much where the English cricketers left it.

IN the annual report on the Post Office in India just issued the services of the following officers of the Department are especially recognised :—Mr. K. J. Badshah, Post Master-General, North-West Provinces ; Mr. F. P. Williams, Superintendent, Post Offices, Cachar ; Mr. T. D. Dinniddie, Superintendent, Post Offices, Coonoor ; Rai Bahadur Luchman Singh, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service ; and Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand, Superintendent, Post Offices, Rawalpindi Division. The loss sustained to the Department by the retirement of Mr. C. A. Steuart, late Officiating Post Master-General, Madras, and by the death of the late Rai Bahadur Bishnu Chundra Dutta, Deputy Post Master-General, Eastern Bengal, is also noticed. Mr. A. W. Fanshawe administered the Department throughout the year, with the exception of seven days from 1st of April, when Mr. H. M. Kisch, Post Master-General of Bengal, held charge.

MR. N. S. BRODIE, I.C.S., has taken up his work of arranging and indexing the old records of the Madras Board of Revenue. His first work is that of selecting hands from the host of candidates who have applied for appointments in the temporary establishment sanctioned by Government.

THE outbreak of anthrax amongst the horses of the Madras Governor's Body Guard has brought to an abrupt termination the equitation course which several junior civilians were undergoing at the Body Guard Riding School. As the Commandant reported to Government that the horses must be kept in quarantine for thirty days without a fresh case occurring, Government has directed that, under the circumstances, the Civilians immediately join the districts to which they have been posted, the equitation course being in their case dispensed with.

M. DEIBLER, the "red man," the "executioner of high works," whose fate it is to be abhorred for performing that which the majority of people would regard as a needful function in the State, seems at last to have found a place wherein to lay his head at night. After compromising for 2,000 francs the dispute with the landlord who let him apartments without knowing who he was, and who, when he found out, refused to stand by his bargain, M. Deibler went roaming about in quest of rooms, but was everywhere shown the door directly he produced his card. It was seriously proposed that he should be lodged at the expense of the Government at the Prefecture of Police on the Quay, but somehow the officials contrived to prevent this, possibly from fear of Anarchist threats directed against the man who was instrumental in putting an end to the existence of the late unlamented Ravachol. At length the wanderer determined that he would buy a house of his own, and this he has accordingly done. His newly-acquired residence is situated at Auteuil, the pretty suburban place on the banks of the Seine, famous for its racecourse, its numerous boarding schools, and its cheap, open-air restaurants by the waterside, whither the humbler classes of Parisians resort on Sundays to eat "matelotte" and "friture" —boiled and fried fresh-water fish.

THERE are good tidings of the great scheme for draining Lake Copais, between Thebes and Livadia, in Northern Greece, which has been in progress under the direction of a French company for more than ten years past. The area covered with water, or in a swampy state, measures about 16½ miles by 7½, and comprises in all about sixty thousand acres. All the works are now practically completed, in spite of difficulties arising from the opposition of the peasants, the impossibility of obtaining adequate labours during the summer months on account of the fever generated by the swampy bottom, and the floods during the winter season. The convention with the company provides that 3,750 acres are to be allotted to peasants who can claim to have property within the area. At the end of ninety-nine years two-thirds of the area go back to the Government, and one-third will remain the property of the company. Mr. Steel, a Scotch farmer, has been brought out to make experiments as to what crops are best suited to the rich peaty soil, which is said to be "second to none in the world in fertility."

THE scheme for cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth has had its periods of trouble and depression like other and greater enterprises of the same character ; but it appears to be now rapidly approaching completion. The concession was originally granted by the Greek Government in May, 1881, to General Turr, with whom was associated M. de Lesseps. After the original capital had been absorbed and the operations for some time suspended, the operations were taken up by a new company, who in 1890 entered into a contract with a firm who undertook to complete the works on March 10, 1893, under a penalty of 4,000*l* per month for any delay after that date ; but unfortunately about this time last year a waterspout passed over the works, flooding the excavations. This disaster necessitated a slight extension of the term, but the contractors now promise that a large steamer will go through the canal on the 23rd of April next. Great efforts are being made to render the system of light-houses adequate. The Corinth Canal, which will have cost from first to last two-and-three-quarter millions sterling, will be lit by electricity, with two powerful lights at each end, and a row of lights through its entire length.

SLOVENLY ways on the part of colliers, says a Paris correspondent, have given rise to a new danger. It would appear that dynamite cartridges are not unfrequently left forgotten in holes made for blasting purposes in beds of coal in the mines. A short time ago the cooking stove in the porter's lodge of the house which Prince von Hatzfeld has recently built for himself in the Avenue de Jena exploded, wounding severely the porter's wife. Another took place under almost similar circumstances in a kitchen in the Rue de la Pompe, and a third in the Rue de Meaux. It turns out that the railway companies have long had occasion to complain of the slovenly blasting in some of the mines which supply them with fuel, but they thought better not to talk about the accidents that have been caused on their lines by dynamite being left in blocks of coal. But a malicious use is probably made of the explosive by cowards of murderous instincts. Thus a poor woman, named Reynaud, yesterday picked up a block of wood in the street, and, taking it home, threw it on her fire. It exploded, wounding her badly in the arm and the leg. Some children also on New Year's Day were amusing themselves sliding at the Clignancourt city gate. One of them jumped on a heap of factory refuse, cinders, slag, and old iron. The heap of rubbish blew up, and a boy lost one of his eyes, and had his cheek torn open. A person living opposite the spot where this accident happened had seen a man burrowing in the rubbish, and now thinks it must have been to hide an explosive in it.

SIR JOHN STAINER'S speech upon bogus University degrees, delivered at a semi-private meeting of the Union of Graduates in Music, deserves a good deal more attention than it has received. Sir John pointed out that, owing to an admitted defect in our law, any person is practically at full liberty to call himself a Doctor of Music without any fear of ulterior consequences, unless he run into debt or obtain money on the false pretence. It is true the law directs that none but those created Mus.Doc. by the Universities, the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Royal College of Music shall bear the title but, curiously enough, it has omitted to provide any penalty for the offence, and the law has consequently become a dead letter. The unqualified man who calls himself a surgeon or a lawyer, or who pretends to be a policeman, can be punished by fine or imprisonment ; but a brass plate and the necessary impudence are all that is necessary to convert a charlatan into a Doctor of Music. It is mainly for this reason that the Universities take no legal steps against those who sport bogus degrees. The Courts might say that such conduct was extremely wrong but the law has provided no punishment. Sir John seems to think that Parliament would refuse to grant the necessary legal protection to genuine University graduates ; although it certainly does not appear that the musical profession have ever asked for that which must be considered not only a legal status for themselves but also a protection of the public against fraud.

A NEW Hungarian railway line (a Vienna Correspondent writes) has placed the small town of Fogarasch in Transylvania on the route of tourists. It is, therefore, of interest to learn that in Fogarasch is the great silver treasure of the Hungarian gipsies. Whenever wandering gipsies have any money, whether earned or stolen, they buy some silver object and to ensure its safe possession deposit it with a certain merchant in Fogarasch. By far the greatest number of these silver objects belong to the seventeenth and eighteenth century, but there are some much older. When the fair is held at Fogarasch the wandering gipsies put up in the roomy courtyard of the merchant, redeem their property, to have a look at it and drink from the goblets as they feast. There is generally a fight after the feasting, and many of the tankards show signs that hard heads have been knocked with them. Then is the time for buying these valuable remnants of an artistic period. When they are sober the gipsies will not sell their treasure. After the fair they deposit them again and go their way. Intending tourists may like to hear that at Fogarasch four fairs are held—on the Thursday after Whitsuntide, on the 20th July, the 9th September, and the 6th December.

WHEN there is apparent death under chloroform, what ought the medical practitioner to do? Dr. Richardson answers that at present medical science knows of but one process which affords a chance of success. It is prompt artificial respiration. This must be brought about, with the body at perfect rest by a double-acting bellows or pump, which exhausts and fills the chest with air. It must, we are also further told, be carried out steadily and gently, and withdrawn as soon as there is any natural effort at respiration ; otherwise it should be continued till a puncture of a vein shows that there is coagulation of the blood. Dr. Richardson declares his conviction, "founded on experimental data," that at least one in every three or four of the cases now ending fatally under chloroform would be saved if to every hospital operating table and private operating chair a double-acting pump or bellows were permanently attached, so that it might be immediately brought into use in an emergency under the above conditions.

THE official report just published on the public health of the kingdom of Italy proves that hygienic measures are having good effect. The general health is very satisfactory. Cases of smallpox have been rare, and the disease was promptly stamped out, In some communes typhoid fever has assumed an endemic form, but an epidemic aggravation was in most cases prevented. Very mild and rare have also been the cases of diptheria. A case of cholera imported from Hamburgh occurred in the island of Capri at the end of August last, followed by two others but the infection was quickly cut short by energetic measures, and no case occurred on the continent.

A COMPETITION has been started by the "Mercure de France," which offers prizes for the best designs for a new issue of French postage stamps. Ever since they firstcame out, in 1875, the present issue of stamps has been almost as much criticised in a hostile spirit as our own unfortunate Jubilee coinage.

WITH the object of avoiding a renewal of the disorders caused in Rome during the last French pilgrimage there by the incident in the Pantheon on the 2nd of October, 1891, the Italian Government has, our Rome Correspondent states, informed the foreign Powers that during this year's international pilgrimage manifestations having a purely religious character will be allowed, but that any political demonstration will be severely repressed. It is said that in their answers to the Note of the Italian Government the foreign Powers have declared that should disorders be provoked by their subjects they will be severely punished.

"JOHN STRANGE WINTER" (Mrs. Stannard) is forming a No Crinoline League. She writes as follows :—There is very little doubt that the unsightly and dangerous crinoline is rapidly coming into fashion, in spite of the horror with which women of all classes of the United Kingdom regard it. It is hard enough that women should not have the making of fashions and the power to say what they will wear; but it is a well-known fact that these things are ordered by a small clique of men. It is, however, within the power of all women to determine what they will not wear, and for the furtherance of that object I am forming a League which will, if it is made sufficiently public, entirely put down the adoption of the crinoline. Without a single exception every woman to whom I have spoken on this subject is strongly in favour of the movement I suggest. May I ask you to give space in your columns for this letter, by which means I feel sure that thousands of sensible women will be led to join "The No Crinoline League"? Membership will involve no expense or trouble, beyond that of sending me a letter or postcard—the latter preferred—bearing the writer's name and address and the following promise : "I hereby pledge myself to do all in my power to prevent the wearing of crinolines." The cards or letters should be addressed to "John Strange Winter," Spring House, Merton, S. W.

A YOUNG lion was born on Christmas Eve at the Central Park Zoological Gardens, New York. Its mother picked it up to show it to the keeper when he made his morning visit. She laid the little ball of yellow fur in front of the cage, and seems greatly pleased with it. Whenever she walked her cage she carried her cub in her mouth, and once when the father lion came close to the separating bars and looked curiously at the new arrival, she carried the baby lion to the partition for him to admire it. On former occasions of the kind there have been invariably twins, and they were always weakly and ailing. The mother always put an end to any prospect of trouble in rearing them by eating them a few hours after their birth. This cub, however, is healthy and full of amusing antics, and seems likely to be carefully tended by its mother. It is about the size of a full-grown cat.

THEATRICALS AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, JAN. 27.

BELGAUM certainly did look "alive again" last night, taking the Theatre Royal as its central point. A bumper house hardly fulfils the description of the crowded mass of people that filled the theatre from end to end on the occasion of the first night's performance of Surgeon-Captain Donegan's original burlesque, "Goa up too late, or, the Adventures of Full Private Alexander Cholmondeley Jones." Every orchestra stall had been taken long before the night of the performance, and extra stalls had to be arranged to accommodate those who would not be refused tickets. Monday's seats are all bought up already, I believe so that the burlesque has caught on goes without the saying. As the burlesque is original a short sketch of it seems necessary. Dom Pedro, the King of Goa, famous for his love for bull-fighting, is killed by Full Private Alexander Cholmondeley Jones in revenge for his unprovoked assault on the private's unoffending byle. Abigail Judith, spouse of Dom Pedro and ergo Queen of Goa, accidentally meets the heroic burlesque villain Alexander, falls in love at first sight, and is filled with loathing for Dom Pedro, and wishes him dead. Alexander acknowledges to her that he has killed the bull-fighter, and they agree to wed Kattinka, Princess and daughter of Dom Pedro, and Abigail objects to the match, and urges her lover Riguletto to help her to frustrate it. Their efforts are wholly ineffectual, and Riguletto is cast into prison, "from which he fortunately escapes." In the meanwhile the Queen's Irish cousin, Ram Vatty, comes on the scene, and Alexander contrives to get him out of the way, by causing him to enlist. Kattinka comes across Ram, while on her rounds as Adjutant of the Goa Army, recognises him and unfolds to him the story of Alexander's villany. They agree to do their level best to overthrow the usurper, and wire to Riguletto to come to their aid. Ram appears at the State Ball on the following night as the ghost of Dom Pedro and terrifies everyone but Alexander, who had seen him "borrowing a sheet from the Quarter-master's Stores," and scorns the ghost entirely. Ram there and then challenges Alexander to deadly combat, his Chokra and Riguletto acting as seconds. Alexander is killed, and Abigail consents to take a "blood relation" for her third husband, and resigns the Crown to her daughter Kattinka, who marries Riguletto and proclaims him her king and consort. The *dramatis personæ* are :—

Dom Pedro	Mr. Boger, 1st Cheshire.
Abigail Judith	Capt. Young, 2nd M. I.
Alexander Jones	Capt. Haughton, 2nd M. I.
Pat Ram Vatty	Surgn.-Capt. Donegan, A.M.S.
Riguletto	Mr. Sargeant, 1st Cheshire.
Tany Cachelum	Mr. Auchincloss, 1st Cheshire.
Bumble Puppy	Mr. Kendall, 7th M. I.
Kattinka	Mrs. Haughton.
Margery	Miss Macpherson.
Jessica	Miss Johnston.
Dolores	Mrs Grove.
Lola	Mrs Macpherson.
Josefa	Mrs Rix.
Anita	Mrs Hart.
Antonio	Surgn.-Capt Pridmore, I.M.S.
Rutcha	Mr. Johnston, 7th M. I.
Lorenzo	Mr. Groves, 1st Cheshire.
Pucka	Mr. Wolesley, 1st Cheshire.

State guests soldiers.

Act I. Scene I. Outside the castle—In Goa. This was a very pretty scene.—All the company except the principals were grouped about the stage : the ladies in peasant's dress. The men as fishermen and soldiers. They come forward as the curtain rose singing a very pretty chorus. Some dialogue follows and then the King, Mr. Boger, appears, tells his people of his success at bull-fighting, sings a particularly good song with a verve and spirit that produced a vociferous encore. Then the Queen appears, drives out the Ragtag and Robert, tail crew of low acquaintances of the King, and falls to slanging the King himself, who departs, and being killed soon after only re-appears as a ghost. Here I must make a divergence to give Captain Young the meed of praise his unmitigated success so richly deserves. His get-up as Queen of Goa was just wonderful ; the curious mixture of European and Goanese ideas in dress was unique, and his acting is beyond praise. Comic to the highest degree and yet maintaining an absurdly dignified style throughout the piece, his singing and dancing of a new version of Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" brought down the house, as did his manner of proclaiming his (her, I mean) marriage with Alexander and her parade of the troops. Captain Young is undoubtedly the backbone of the piece, ably supported by Captains Donegan and Haughton and Mrs. Haughton. Mrs. Haughton's songs scored a great success, particularly her solo, "Oh how delightful," with full orchestra accompaniment. How delighted her audience were was plainly shown by the shower of bouquets that she received at the close of her song. Captain Donegan's make-up as the Irish cousin Ram Vatty was absurdly comic. In globe-trotting round the world his kit had become very scattered, and he was reduced to the necessity of clothing himself in sheep's skin, tied round his waist by an infantile arrangement of a blue sash. On his head a top boot acted as hat. His song, "Oh ! why am I Moody, and sad," with answers from the choristers, was very fetching, and his Chokra Tany Cachelum, Mr. Auchincloss, was excellent. I am certain he might have mingled undetected among the chokras of any station, so perfect was his attire and get-up. The Raejel Daejel Chorus concluded Part I., and made not only a very pretty scene but a most effective concluding tableaux. Part II. began with a parade of troops. Oh such a grotesque lot ! went on to the scene on the golf ground, and then came Ram Vatty doing his punishment drill in front of Cell No. 4. Ram is tired to death of soldiering, makes up his mind to desert, and makes his fortune by turning itinerant showman, his variety entertainments consist of songs and recitals by himself and his chokra. In rehearsing they sing a capital duet "Where did you get that gun" (A Lee Metford). The ball-room scene was very pretty. First, a state quadrille is danced, the performers being the Queen (Captain Young) and King (Captain Haughton), the Princess (Mrs. Haughton) and Bumble Pappy, (Mr. Kendall). Here I must stop to credit Mr. Kendall with throwing himself into the minor part he had with such fidelity and spirit as showed him to be worthy of a much more prominent part. Mrs. Hart, as Queen of Hearts, and Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Rix, in full court dress, and Mr. Wolesley. The Queen, tiring of the quadrille, stops it, and the skirt dancers appear. Their appearance received quite an ovation. The pretty dresses and pretty faces made a *tout ensemble* that quite took the house. The dancers were Mrs. and Miss Macpherson in pale blue and gold and blue and silver respectively. Mrs. Grove and Miss Johnston in red and white, their zouaves elaborately trimmed with gold. They executed three movements, each one prettier than the other, and were oblized in response to a not-to-be-refused encore to repeat the last two. Where all four looked so charming it is hard to award the palm. The performance concluded with a "Good-Night" chorus, in which the final tableaux was just perfect. Surgeon-Captain Donegan is to be most heartily congratulated on the entire success of his burlesque which, as he very gracefully acknowledged, was in main due to the skilful acting and singing of both principals and choristers.

THE JAPANESE YAMAMOTO AND HIS FAMILY.

AFTER the departure of Mr. Willard's popular little company, the advent of the Japanese Yamamoto family of acrobats in Bombay did not excite that interest, which they evoked when they appeared before an Australian public. The first exhibition which was given by these Oriental magicians at the Rink, on Monday night was sparsely attended, though there were some marvellous feats of equipoise performances by Mr. Yamamoto himself

BHATIAS AND THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent who appears under the nom de plume of a "Well-Wisher," in his reply to the letter of "A Bhatia" says that the Bhatia gentlemen who intend going to America would gladly give out their names, were they assured beforehand by the leaders of the caste that they would meet with no opposition on the part of the community. Mr. Damoder who has followed him with a reply has disappointed many who looked up to him as their leader in matters of caste-improvement and reform. We have all within our recollection how singularly he divided himself from an overwhelming majority of his community at the time of the much-abused "Age of Consent Bill." It was expected that he would hold out every encouragement, and would not merely content himself by giving a court answer. But what Mr. Damoder has done, will, I suppose, convince the "Well-Wisher" and the "Well-Wisher of Bhatias" who has been preaching an old homily in the *Bombay Samachar* over and over again that the tactics that they are employing is by no means the one that would bring matters to a harmonious end. I have no doubt that they are gentlemen of good intentions, but I regret to say that their advice is altogether vitiated by the marked want of confidence and courage. The "Well-Wisher" is afraid that his friends by publishing their names would be held up to the ridicule of the community whilst the "Well-Wisher of Bhatias" gives us to understand that they belong to the other party other than that of the leaders of the caste, and that, therefore, if they were to follow the course suggested by Mr. Damoder their scheme would be maliciously opposed by the other section. Now, Sir, let every one analyse this reasoning for himself, and see what it means. To me it seems that both of these writers aim at one and the same thing. They would have their friends make an innovation in the caste, and yet they would not have them run the risk of being ridiculed for doing what no one under the present circumstances would think of objecting to on any rational grounds. Every new movement has had to contend against great difficulties, and it is only by facing and overcoming them that we can hope for success. We yield to them, our cause must fall. Self-confidence and personal sacrifice are the first requisites of an ultimate success. "In omnibus respice finem" ought to be the watch-word of our reformers. A noble cause requires nobler efforts. If we have no courage to give expression to our convictions, we are likely to be condemned as moral cowards and talkers. Mere tall-talk is of no avail. We are told that the innovators have a party of their own in their community. We know from the number of letters that have appeared in the Vernacular papers that there are many sympathizers and that the Press is on their side. If the horror of being ridiculed is too much for them to face alone, can their well-wishers not persuade them if they require persuasion at all, to have a memorial drawn up and get it signed by at least one or two hundred and sending off to the managers of the caste to pronounce their and the Mahajans' opinions upon the question. This course will have the advantage to meet the wishes of the managers to a certain extent, but if the fear of ridicule torments the "Well-Wisher" and his friends to do even this then I make bold to assert that the best course for them will be to cease to continue to enjoy their fun at the expense of public time.—Yours, &c.,

D. J. THACKER.

Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am in complete accord with "Another Bhatia Sympathiser," whose letter appeared in your issue of the 25th instant. He justly says of the Shettias that the responsibilities of the community lie upon them. This is neither the place nor the time to remind these self-important dignitaries of the numerous duties they owe not only to themselves, but to their community, and the heavy and onerous responsibilities which lie upon them. But it is a thousand pities that they have not yet roused themselves to a sense of their duty in this important matter. It would not be ungenerous to suppose that they have hitherto failed to comprehend and appreciate its real gravity and importance, for no one can deny that the projected expedition to Chicago would result in anything but untold good. The Bhatia community possessing as it does a keen commercial instinct, and a thorough mercantile bent of mind, ought to understand at once the real advantages of this scheme; and its Shettias, in the interests of that community, ought for this reason alone to sit no longer in supreme unconcern, but they should rouse themselves from the heavy lethargy in which they seem to be so completely buried. They have a sacred trust to perform by their community, and if they do not awake now even after the emphatic public challenge made to them, they can without fear of contradiction be charged, not only with dereliction of duty, but also with incompetency to understand and realize the real functions which appertains to their proud position as Shettiahs. Their inaction seems all the more difficult of being "understanded of the people" in the face of the prospectus, issued by Messrs. Cursetjee Sorabjee & Co., with regard to the arrangements they propose making, should a Hindu expedition to Chicago start. I quote for the information of the general public, and of these supine Shettiahs particularly, the following extract from this prospectus:—"Hindus only will be taken as passengers, whose religious feelings will be fully respected, both during their voyage to, and on their arrival, at Chicago, so far as their bathing, dining, sleeping, and other daily avocations of life are concerned. Due care will be taken to superintend properly all the arrangements, and carry them out to the satisfaction of those who will undertake the journey for the above Exhibition. There will also be a competent Hindu doctor, conversant with Hindu medicine as used by orthodox Hindus, in addition to one who will be a Graduate of Medicine, to dispense the same according to English style. Provision will be made to enlist the services of competent Hindu managers, first-class Brahmin cooks, professional Hindu confectioners, and other Hindu servants, and the entire stock of provisions will be taken from Bombay on a scale which will suffice for the requirements of the passengers during the entire trip. New extra water-tanks will be placed in the steamer for the use of Hindu passengers. No animal will be killed on board the steamer, nor fishing even will be allowed; in fact, every possible precaution will be taken to respect their religious prejudices, that no complaint may arise." Bhatias are not at all prevented from crossing the waters. They take, off and on, trips to Cutch Mandvie; and there are not a few who have gone for purposes of trade to Mauritius, Africa, Arabia, &c. A sea-voyage is, therefore, not an unknown practice to them. But some of the sea-going Bhatias can claim to have voyaged with above restrictions strictly observed on board. If Bhatias are allowed to travel with impunity on board of vessels where "flesh and fish are if anything the order of the day," then where can be the objection to suffer them to go to Chicago under the arrangements proposed by Messrs. Cursetjee Sorabjee and Co. Some ninety of the most learned Brahmin Pandits of India who have been consulted on the question of sea-voyages have given it as their decided opinion that as "sea-voyaging does not come within the category of heinous transgressions, involving degradation (*patita*), any persons so voyaging, and not committing any heinous transgression, should not be considered fallen (*patita*)." Not knowing the exact turn of mind of the Shettias, no Bhatia, however enterprising he may be, or ardently he may be wishing to visit Chicago, will come forward and ask leave to go. It will be, as a Vernacular saying puts it, "jumping into the fire." It is consequently the bounden duty of the Shettiahs to issue an ukase permitting the expedition; at least, under the conditions mentioned in the prospectus. They must show that they do not consider their duty to their community lies in settling caste disputes; but also in encouraging and actively countenancing such plans which cannot but result in the material prosperity and social amelioration of the condition of their community. If, therefore, they will still choose to remain quiescent and apathetic, the verdict of rational men, which alone is the *vox populi*, will be that the Shettiahs of the community who are supposed to be so enlightened in their views have failed utterly and miserably in their duty.—Yours, &c.,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	..	..	..	..
Teheran	31	1	35 p.m.	..	25
Suez	31	1	25 p.m.	..	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 31st Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	32	..	1
" Karachee	..	32	..	1
" Madras	1	45	..	1

SILK CULTURE AT BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Mr. Campbell's *Gazetteer*, Vol. II., the following passage occurs:—"In 1847-48 the Dhunturia island, in the Nerbudda, about six miles below Broach, was leased to a Parsee gentleman of Broach for the growth of mulberry trees. Thousands of mulberry trees were planted, worms were brought from Kaira, and silk produced equal, if not superior, to China stuff; but the enterprise was not a commercial success, as Mr. Pestonjee Solbhaisett ultimately found himself compelled to resign the trade under the burden of a debt of some hundred pounds sterling." The island here referred to was not the place where the experiment in silk culture was first made. The mulberry plantation and training of silk-worms was started in the town of Broach Proper, at a place called "Borah-Baree," and the grant of a long lease of the island was contemplated by Government to Mr. Sheriarjee Solbhaisett (the writer's father), for his public spirit and eminent services both to the public and the Government, and not as erroneously stated in the *Gazetteer* to Mr. Sheriarjee's father, Mr. Pestonjee Solbhaisett, who was then dead many years. Mr. Sheriarjee was so anxious to revive his old enterprise on getting some encouragement from the Government of Bombay that he addressed a respectful letter to that body on the subject of silk culture in Broach in the year 1866-67; but for reasons best known to Government he could not get a favourable answer from them. Perhaps some of your mercantile readers will be glad to read the letter addressed to the Government of Bombay, as it practically gives a short history of the manufacture of silk very nearly half a century ago in a city like Broach. The following was the letter addressed by Mr. Sheriarji to the Government of Bombay:—"Some years ago the Bombay Government had taken upon themselves, with the view of introducing silk culture amongst the natives of Bombay and Poona, to appoint, and did appoint, two gentlemen to superintend the silk manufactories then established in Bombay, Poona, and Naigaum. That of Poona was under the superintendence of Mr. Mooty, and that of Bombay under the superintendence of Mr. Ramoos. Besides this, all other expenses connected with the establishment were defrayed by Government. But after a few years the establishments, for reasons best known to Government, were abolished. At that time I had an inclination of establishing such a manufactory in my native land Broach, the garden of Guzerat, and consequently made myself acquainted with all the things necessary to do so through my friends, Messrs. Mooty and Ramoos (poor dear souls Messrs. Mooty and Ramoos) they were neither lawyers, barristers, or congresswallas, or editors of native newspapers about whose recent doings my friend Dr. Wordsworth wrote to me before he went to England for good that the present political agitation is unwise, premature, and unpractical). On learning what was wanted, I immediately returned to Broach and rented a large garden (the Borah bungalow and garden), and planted a large number of mulberry trees; and the soil of Broach being very good for the purpose, I succeeded in producing some quantity of good kind of silk, a pound's weight of which was submitted to the Government for inspection in 1846-47. At that time Mr. J. M. Davies (Vikram Rajah as he was called) was the Collector of Broach, and Mr. A. Rogers, now Revenue Commissioner, N. D., was first Assistant Collector. These gentlemen knew what I had done in the matter. As I did not get any final decision from Government to the representation made in the year 1846-47, I was under the necessity of breaking up my establishment, though I had incurred an expense of several thousands of rupees. But now, thinking again, that such a manufactory, if established, will be profitable to Government and especially to the natives of this place, I take the liberty most respectfully to state that I intend once more, with his Excellency's permission, to carry on the project, if Government will be pleased to assist and encourage me."

Mr. Sheriarjee in his old age (the gentleman is now seventy-four years old, and is author of several books—fifty years ago he and his friend, the late Mr. Nowrosjee Furdoonjee—the tribune of the people—translated into Guzeratee the History of England, and dedicated the work to the Governor of Bombay, Sir James Rivett-Carnac. It will be news to your readers that the well-known book "Bertholde," or wonderful sallies of wit, was nearly half a century ago translated into English from the Italian for Mr. Sheriarjee as proprietor, will be very happy to see his pet scheme, half a century old, successfully carried out either by Government, or by some young enterprising native gentleman, and will be glad to render every assistance in his power to the enterprise—every way worthy of Government support, moral and material.—Yours, &c.,

Broach, Jan. 29. N. S. GINWALLA.

GOA NEWS.

MR. MASCARENHAS INGLEZ has been deputed by the Goa Government to carry out the demarcation of limits between Damaun and the British territory.—Mr. B. F. da Costa, the Inspector of Education, has started on an inspection tour of elementary schools, and has visited the schools at Chinchinim, Navelim, Benaulim, Colva, Loutolim, Raia, St. Thome, and Verna.—Rev. Joao Baptista Gonsalves, formerly Vicar-General and Canon of the diocese of Meliapur, and at present Vicar of the Church of Calangate, has been appointed *Disembargador* of the Patriarchate of Goa.—His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop on his pastoral visit to Margaon subsidised the asylum of the Sacred Heart and the poor with Rs. 20 each. His Grace left Goa by railway without returning to Pangim, and has entrusted the Ecclesiastical Government to Canon Fialho, the Vicar-General, during his absence from Goa. His Grace goes to Rome to attend the Episcopal Jubilee of the Pope, and at the same time to settle some disputes respecting the Padroado question.—In October last the postal revenue amounted to Rs. 2,333.—Some citizens of Salsette have memorialised the Government to retain the services of Mr. Augusto Maria Leao as Administrator of Salsette.—By their new educational policy the Goa Government will give, as grants-in-aid, half the amount of expenditure on every private school teaching the prescribed primary standards. His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore having expressed his desire to visit Goa, the wedding of the daughter of his Excellency the Governor-General has been postponed. Since then, however, the Maharajah has lost his infant son, and it is not known whether the sad event will interfere with the proposed visit. The Port Officer of Marmagoa has published a report on the Goa rivers from which it appears that river trunks and ramifications in Goa give a total navigable length of 253 kilometres in a territory having an area of 3,370 square kilometres, a circumstance perhaps unparalleled in any other part of lower India. The report further calls attention of the Government to the facilities of opening two important canals between Senquerin and Mandovi, and between Tivem and Chapora. The apathy of the Government in respect to such works has, however, been so great that two piers for landing and embarking passengers between Dona Paula and Vasco da Gama, the necessity for which has been felt since the completion of the Marmagoa Railway, have not yet been constructed. The primitive mode of lifting passengers and placing them on ferry boats is still resorted to, and its open inconvenience in respect with ladies may easily be imagined.—The palace for the Patriarch Archbishop is now completed. It is a grand pile situated on the hill Concoicao, and may be seen from Chapora.

PORTUGUESE PRELATES IN BOMBAY.

HIS GRACE THE PATRIARCH ARCHBISHOP OF GOA arrived, on Thursday evening, at the Victoria Terminus, and was received by his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Reed da Silva, the Bishop of Meliapur, Canon M. de Faria, President of the Ecclesiastical Junta of Damaun, and many other priests, and gentlemen. A band was in attendance, and played the Portuguese National Anthem on arrival of his Grace. After some conversation his Grace left the station and proceeded to the Esplanade Hotel. The Bishop of Meliapur arrived on Thursday morning, and is putting up at the residence of the Bishop of Damaun. The Patriarch Archbishop proceeded to Europe by last Saturday's mail. The Bishop of Meliapur came to confer with the Patriarch Archbishop about some dispute in his diocese, for the settlement of which the Patriarch Archbishop will go to Rome. His Grace went to Dabul Church on Saturday morning, and said a low mass. He expects to return to India by the middle of May next.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday 1st February, 1893.
Vigil—Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Thursday, 2nd February, 1893.
Festival of the Purification.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.
Thursday, February 2.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Purification B. V. M.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Thursday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s. s. Ramillies in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamens, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

DR. DESHMUKH'S RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The circumstances which led to my resignation of the office of Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, which I had the honor to hold for more than twelve years, have been so persistently misconceived and misrepresented that I hope, you will, in common fairness, allow me to lay the facts of the case before the public. I could not do so earlier for obvious reasons, the acceptance of my resignation having been officially communicated to me only on Saturday last. It has been repeatedly represented in your columns, at times, on so-called authentic information, that my resignation was due to my being debarred from private practice, which I was said to have followed in contravention of departmental rules to the contrary, and that, under the circumstances, I had no just ground for complaint. But the facts are far otherwise. It is true that the Surgeon-General sent me a verbal message through Dr. Barry that he did not like my taking private practice. But Dr. Barry was told in reply that it was difficult to understand the wish of the Surgeon-General, considering that the rules against certain officers taking private practice did not apply to the Assistant Chemical Analyser, as could be seen by a reference to the Civil List, that no intimation of the kind was ever given to me during the past twelve years, and that my private practice notwithstanding, Government had themselves recognized in their resolutions year after year that my official work gave full satisfaction to the authorities. The matter was then allowed to drop. And in September last the Surgeon-General at the interview I had with him in reference to my application for the acting appointment of the Chemical Analyser to Government with which the chairs of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Grant Medical College are inalienably attached, told me that, in fact, there was no order of Government nor any finding on me against my taking private practice, but that it was only his personal wish that as the Chemical Analyser was debarred from taking private practice his assistant should be treated similarly. However, in order to get over the difficulty he very kindly offered to remove me from the post of the Assistant Chemical Analyser and attach me to some other institution in Bombay, the Bai Motlibai Hospital, for example. Thus had I chosen to remain in the service and enjoy my private practice at the same time, I could have done so by availing myself of the kind offer of the Surgeon-General.

It was all along my single aim to qualify myself for and to remain in touch with the work of an expert in analytical chemistry, in the hope that Government on an opportunity offering itself, would be pleased to reward approved work and merit, by recognizing my eligibility for the sole charge of my department and for the chairs of Chemistry and Toxicology; especially as since Dr. Lyon left charge of the office I had to do almost all the important and complicated analysis done at the laboratory, and at times, when the post of the Chemical Analyser to Government was temporarily held by commissioned medical officers of little or no experience in analytical chemistry, I had to do the entire work of the department excepting, of course, the signing of reports prepared by myself. When I applied last September for the acting appointment on Dr. Barry going home for three months, I drew the attention of the Surgeon-General to these facts, pointing out at the same time that as there was no specially qualified commissioned medical officer available for the post, the entire work of the department would again devolve on the assistant, and that it was, therefore, to be hoped that my application would be acceded to, in accordance with the rules which admit of scheduled appointments being held by non-commissioned officers when no commissioned officers are available. But the Surgeon-General told me that the rules of the service were hopelessly against me, for a commissioned medical officer would always be available, as he appeared to believe that the Acting Chief Chemical Analyser was not expected to do any chemical analysis at all, but that it was enough if he merely signed the reports prepared by his assistant without being able even to check the results of the analyses he certified, and saw that the work of the department duly disposed of. It was clear then that the rule allowing a non-commissioned officer being appointed to a scheduled post, would remain a dead letter, when the Surgeon-General held such views on the necessary qualifications of an acting Chemical Analyser to Government. Any commissioned medical officer who might be at hand would be held to be available for the post, his "eligibility" resting not on the ground of his scientific or professional qualifications, but on the ground of his being a commissioned medical officer. Naturally I was greatly disappointed to see that no amount of special qualifications or practical experience of the work and duties of an expert in analytical chemistry could ever enable me even to hope for a temporary charge of the department, and that no plea of "proved merit and ability" would at all avail when the Surgeon-General possessed such peculiar notions about the qualifications for an acting Chemical Analyser to Government and about the requirements of a department, in which work of such great responsibility and public importance is conducted

Seeing that I would have again and again to be assistant to heads who could not lay any claim to special knowledge of the work of the department, but who were really put there merely to sign papers and see that the men in the Department were at work, I felt constrained to resign the post altogether rather than remain in a service which afforded no prospect of recognition of "proved merit and ability."

The "British Medical Journal" in advising patience to the members of the local medical profession, says: "Let them by their conduct, diligence, and professional zeal show themselves worthy of the positions to which it is right and reasonable they should aspire, and they may rest assured their claims to positions of trust and responsibility will be recognized and supported by their fellow-subjects and brethren in England as well as by those who have been called to administer the Government of India." That I had done my part of the obligation would appear clear from the repeated official acknowledgments of my work. Whether those who have been called to administer the Government of India did their part of the obligation I leave the public to judge.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 28. M. G. DESHMUKH.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT KAMATIPURA.

THE distribution of prizes to the Telagu boys and girls took place on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the "Telagu Dnanotyajak Sabha," on Sunday last, at 5 p.m., in the Telagu Hall, Kamatipura, Dr. Balchundra Krishna Bhatawadekar presiding. In response to the invitations issued by Mr. Bhagaya Lingoo, secretary to the Sabha, a large gathering assembled. Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingoo opened the proceedings by proposing Dr. Bhalchundra, to the chair. Among those present were Drs. Erla Espathee Massoo, P. J. Swami, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingoo, Nursingrao Syboo Vadaala, Sayajee Nagoojee, Ramaya Venkaya Ayawaroo, Mallaya Luxmon Jilker, Manajee Rajoojee, Shewram Ballaram Ganla, Shivajee Lingoo Jaya, Venkoojee Nursoojee Erla, Nursoo Nursapa, Sayajee Ashana, Lingoo Nursoo, Venkaya Karadi Jaya, Madhawrao M. Khandray, and others. The rules and regulations of the Sabha were read by Mr. Sumbha Bhagoojee, after which the secretary read the annual report enumerating the progress made by the Sabha during the past year. Mr. Bhaganna Ballajee Rautal read an interesting essay. The boys and girls received prizes at the hands of the president, and five congratulatory letters, mounted in frames, were given to the students who recently passed the Matriculation Examination. This was, indeed, a very interesting sight. A programme of recitations, composed in Marathi by Mr. Narhar Vishnoo Tere-Desai, was successfully gone through with musical accompaniments by two of the boys. The president, after distributing the prizes, made a speech, in which he said, that he was very glad to accept the invitation of the Sabha, and that he was perfectly at a loss to find words to describe his feelings on such a pleasant occasion. From his point of view, he observed that it was a mistake of those who thought that the Telagu society is much backward in this respect than the other societies in India, as he was convinced by the day's proceedings that its children were now slowly and perseveringly drinking deep at the fountain of knowledge. He particularly commended the spread of female education among them which, he said, in better societies is very prevalent. As an encouragement to the matriculated students, he advised them that they should prosecute their college course by applying for help if need be, to some of the well to-do members of the society, and prove themselves ornaments to it, so that others may follow their example. By doing such good deeds, the Telagu society would surely raise itself in the estimation of other societies. The distribution of flowers and three cheers for the Queen and the president terminated the proceedings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE LIABILITY OF SHIPOWNERS.

IN the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, last week, the case of Fudoo Vulee Rahimon and Co., by their Managing partners, Basrio and Vuroo, plaintiffs, *vs.* (1) Finlay Muir and Co., Agents, the Wilson Line of Steamers; (2) A. McHinch and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Karachi Lighterage Company; (3) Sir Charles Forbes and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Sind Steam Lighterage Company, defendants, was disposed of by Mr. Vander Straten, who delivered the following judgment:—

This is an action for short delivery of 17 cwts and 15lbs of sugar out of a consignment of a thousand bags of sugar weighing 500,000 kilos net, from Newfahrwasser Danzig, per s. s. Panther to Hull and thence per s. s. Ebro to Karachi. The defendants are (1) Messrs. Thomas Wilson Sons and Coy., who carried the goods to Karachi; (2) The Karachi Lighterage Co., Limited, who were employed by the Plaintiffs to take delivery of and land the goods; and (3) The Sind Steam Lighterage Co., whom the 2nd Defendants employed to land the goods. The Ebro arrived at Karachi about the 23rd December, 1890, and the Plaintiffs received 965 of the bags of sugar in good condition, but allege that the remaining 35 bags were in bad condition and short in weight to the extent already mentioned.

It will be most convenient to deal with the case against the 3rd Defendant's Company in the inverse order to that in which they are sued.

For the 3rd Defendants (the Sind Steam Lighterage Co., Limited) Mr. Sidney Leggett pleads want of privity with Plaintiffs and also denies short delivery and damage. I must confess to have been burdened with considerable difficulty in apprehending the grounds on which it is sought to make these defendants liable. Upon the face of the plaint itself the 3rd Defendants would appear to have been merely sub-agents of the 2nd Defendants (The Karachi Lighterage Company, Limited) and it has not been shown how, if they filled that capacity, they can, even upon the facts alleged, be liable to the Plaintiffs. Mr. Harchandrai was unable upon his instructions even to say whether these Defendants were sub-agents whom the 2nd Defendants had a right to appoint, or whether they were agents of the Plaintiffs though appointed by the 2nd Defendants. In the first event they could be made liable to the Plaintiffs only on special grounds, e.g., fraud or wilful wrong, neither of which was alleged much less proved; in the 2nd event they would not upon the facts shewn be liable to the agents principal at all, and in the third event the Plaintiffs while acquiring a right of suit against the 3rd Defendants would loose their right of suit against the 2nd Defendants, unless the 2nd Defendants acted with want of due care in the selection of the 3rd Defendants as agents which is neither alleged nor proved. I hold on the evidence that the 3rd Defendants were merely sub-agents, and on this ground as well as on the other grounds hereafter appearing the suit as against them is dismissed with costs.

As regards the 2nd Defendants, they deny short delivery or damage and allege that what they received from the ship they delivered to the Plaintiffs. The attempt to fix them with liability seems to have been an after-thought. Prior to the filing of the suit there appears to have been no suggestion on the part of the Plaintiffs that the 2nd Defendants had received any more goods from the ship and then plaintiff got from them, or that these Defendants were for any other reason responsible to them. On the contrary the Plaintiffs paid the 2nd Defendants their landing charges and gave their sub-agents a clean receipt for the whole 1,000 bags as received in good order and condition. Nor have the plaintiffs on the trial shown that the second defendants received from the ship more than they delivered to the Plaintiffs, or that those defendants are by reason of any misconduct as agents or otherwise liable to the plaintiffs. This being so the suit as against the second defendants also must be dismissed with costs.

The defence of the 1st Defendants who are represented by Mr. E. Leggett, is a denial of short delivery or damage, and a plea that the shortage and damage if any is covered by the exceptions to the Bill of Lading relating to weight and quantity, sweatage, packing, leakage, stowage, and transhipment, etc.

The onus as regards the allegations of short delivery and damage lies on the plaintiffs. They claim that each beg weighed 226 lbs gross, that an allowance of 2 lbs per bag should be made for tare, and that each bag therefore weighed 2 cwts net. Taking, therefore, the 35 bags in which the shortage occurred as weighing 70 cwts and giving Defendants credit for the quantity they actually did contain, the Plaintiffs arrive at a shortage of 17 cwts and 15 lbs on the whole consignment. The Defendants No. 1 state that so far from there being a short delivery there was an over delivery, and their argument as is follows:—That 50·8 kilos is equal to 1 cwt., therefore the 100,000 kilos would be equal to 1,968 cwts 31 lbs; that Plaintiffs have received 965 bags of 2 cwts each = 1,930 cwts + 52 cwts 97 lbs contained in the 35 bags, equal in all to 1,982 cwts 97 lbs or 14 cwts and 66 lbs more than the Bill of Lading weight. This conclusion, however, though to a certain extent based on the Plaintiff's own allegations will be found on an examination of the figures to be not correct, and, if for no other reason, because one weight is assigned to a single bag in the one calculation and another weight in the other. But, on the other hand, neither are the Plaintiff's figures correct, for he bases his claim on the presumption that 2,000 cwts is the equivalent of 100,000 kilos, which will be found on working out the calculation to be incorrect. One kilo is equal to 2. 20462 lbs Avoirdupois, and calculated on this basis the shortage (taking the Plaintiff's figures and those in the Bill of Lading and assuming each bag to be of the same weight) would be somewhat less than that shewn by the Plaintiffs. There is a discrepancy also between the Plaintiffs and the Bill of Lading calculation of tare, but as the parties are agreed that tare should be calculated at 2 lbs per bag, I have taken it at that figure. I should perhaps also state that there is nothing on the Bill of Lading before me to shew that the Plaintiffs are entitled to sue upon it; but this is due apparently to the inaccuracy of the copy, for their right to sue is not disputed.

As regards the question of short delivery, it appears from the evidence that certain of the bags of sugar ex Ebro, when delivered by the ship, were torn or sweated or both; that eventually after some communications on the subject had passed between the Plaintiffs and the 1st Defendants, the latter requested the 2nd Defendants to weigh the bags; that the 35 bags in suit were then weighed and found short by 17 cwts 15 lbs of what they should have weighed at 2 cwts each. Now in the first place, apart from the incorrectness of this mode of calculation (which I have above referred to) I wish to point out that the quantity of the 500 bags of sugar is described in the Bill of Lading in bulk as 50,000 kilos net. There is nothing on the face of the Bill of Lading to shew that each of the bags was of exactly the same weight. *Prima facie* therefore all that the consignee was entitled to was delivery of 500 bags of sugar weighing 50,000 kilos, and ordinarily in such a case it would not necessarily be proof of short delivery merely to shew that some bags were below a certain supposititious weight. It would be necessary to show that this quantity plus the quantity already delivered was below the Bill of Lading weight. In the present case, however, the contents of the 35 bags being very disproportionately small and it being admitted that the 1,000 bags weighed about 2 cwts each, I will not apply the stricter rule against the Plaintiffs, but will, for the purposes of this suit, give them the benefit of these two facts and of the presumptions arising therefrom. Upon the whole evidence therefore I hold that there was a short delivery of 11 cwts 3lbs (not 17 cwts 15 lbs) by the ship to the Plaintiff's agents, the 2nd Defendants such delivery being taken by the 3rd Defendants as the sub-agents of the 2nd Defendants.

The question, however, remains whether for this short delivery the 1st Defendants are liable, or whether they are protected by any of the exceptions to the Bill of Lading. On this point it appears to me to be clear from the evidence, not only of the Defendants' witnesses, but from that of the Plaintiff's own witnesses, that the loss of the sugar short in the 35 bags was due to bad packing and sweat, mainly to the former cause. The evidence on these points has been somewhat lengthy, but stated briefly it shews that the mere handling of bags like these, as in transhipment, weakens the bags; that these bags were transhipped; that the gunny of which the bags were made was poor stuff, inferior in quality and not strong enough; that the twine used for sewing them was inferior and the sewing bad; that there was only one sewing for the mouths of the double bags, so that if a bag gave way at that point the inner bag afforded no protection; that the bags were packed too full of sugar, allowing no play for the contents, and so also rendering the bags liable to tear or burst; that bags of sugar are liable to sweat, and to such an extent in some cases, as to cause the escape of the entire contents of a bag; that sweat rots and weakens the bags rendering them still more liable to tear or burst; that some at least of these bags did sweat; and, lastly that the escape of the sugar from the bags in suit was specifically due to some or all of the causes just enumerated and especially to insufficient packing. It has been argued that the letter of 8th January, 1891, (Ex. A.) operates by way of estoppel against the 1st Defendants. I do not think so. A mere admission does not necessarily constitute estoppel, and there is no authority for the proposition that an admission by a defendant before suit renders it unnecessary for the Plaintiff to prove his case. See Ralli *vs.* Caram Ali, I. L. R. 14, Bombay 102, in which the C. J. in express terms dissented from such a suggestion. Besides, the letter is not an admission of liability but only an admission of shortage, which shortage and indeed more is still admitted. The evidence in support of the defence raised by the 1st Defendants under the Bill of Lading was very strong and indeed the force of it was admitted on behalf of the Plaintiffs, it being however suggested that all of it was not disinterested. But it was open to the Plaintiffs to have had a survey held on the goods before taking delivery and to have now shown if they could that the shortage was not due to causes covered by the exceptions. The mere fact that some of the rents in the bags had been re-sewn is on the whole evidence suggestive rather of care than negligence, and there is in fact really no evidence in rebuttal of that given on behalf of the 1st Defendants in support of their plea under the exceptions. I think myself that from the character of the witnesses called and from their knowledge of the subject, their evidence is deserving of special weight, and I hold that the short delivery having arisen from causes which are covered by the exceptions to the Bill of Lading, the 1st Defendants are not liable for such shortage. No doubt it appears from the evidence that the mode of packing employed as regards the 35 bags in this case is employed as regards Hamburg sugar generally, but the custom (taking the custom for granted) so to pack does not deprive the defendants of the protection afforded them by the exceptions (see P. and O. Coy. *versus* Maneckji, 4 Bom. O. C. 169). For these reasons the suit as against the 1st Defendants also is dismissed with costs.

(SD.) E. VANDER STRATEN, Judge.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Edward Garlick, Architect, of No. 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and Adolph Gothard Christiansen, of No. 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, for registering excrement, to be named Garlick and Christiansen's Excreta Destructor; Edward Garlick, Architect, of No. 28, Apollo Street, Bombay (late of No. 6, Canal West Road, Sealdah, Calcutta) for destroying refuse and excrement, to be called Garlick's Improved Refuse and Excrement Incinerator; William Bull, Civil Engineer, at present residing in Calcutta, for an improvement in the burning of bricks and tiles; Samuel Edward Haskin, of Avoca, Steuben County, State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturer, for an improved process and apparatus for vulcanizing wood. Neil McGachran Stevenson Douglas, Engineer, now of Mango Grove, Upper Poozoondoung, care of A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, for stopping leaks in sea-going and inland vessels; Alexander Tasker McIsaac, Engineer, Doodputlee Tea Estate, Cachar, for improved tray racks and trays for use in withering fresh tea leaf.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—John Jones of 38, Lime Street, Billiter Street, City of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for plucking tea. Filed 17th January, 1893; Mattah Paranchunni Lazer, Cultivator, Vazhapully, Chowghaut, South Malabar, for a double pen. (Filed 17th January 1893); Carl August Riedig, of Konigstrasse Chemnitz, Merchant in the Kingdom of Saxony and German Empire, for improvements in boots, shoes, slippers, and the like. (Filed 17th January, 1893); Mrs. Anne Catherine Mary Radford, of Dehra Dun, North-Western Provinces, British India, for a new article of manufacture for decorative purposes, to be known as "Fairy Flowers." (Filed 13th January 1893.); Albert Legg and Charles Ward Weston, residing at Milton, in the County of Ulster and State of New York, for improvements in sewing machines. (Filed 14th January 1893); Felix Bernhard Fremerey, Civil Engineer of Galveston, in the County of Glaveston and Sate of Texas, United States of America, for improvements in machinery for decorticating jute, ramie, and other fibrous plants. (Filed 17th January 1893.); The Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange, a Company incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, United States of America, of 301 Rookery, Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, United States of America, Telephone Proprietors, for improvements in automatic telephone and other electric exchanges. (Filed 20th January 1893); Gerard Beekman, Lawyer, of No. 5, East. 34th Street, of New York, County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in cotton harvesters. (Filed 7th January 1893); Gerard Beekman, Lawyer, of No. 5, East. 34th Street, New York. County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in pickers for cotton harvesters. (Filed 7th January 1893).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1883 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege. Arthur Wellesley Robinson, District Traffic Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Allahabad, for noiseless tyres of wheels for hand platform trucks and other vehicles. (From 20th May 1893 to 19th May 1894); William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for reducing or breaking tea. (From 4th January 1893 to 3rd January 1894).

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE SESAMUM (TIL) CROP.

THE Provincial reports of the crop of 1892-93 furnish the following particulars:—

In Madras the total area under the crop is 34 per cent. in excess of last year, but is only slightly above the normal. Condition is from fair to good, except in the southern half of the Presidency where the latter part of the season was unfavourable and restricted sowings.

In Bombay the total area is above the normal and last year's. The increase is due to extended sowings in the Deccan and Karnatak encouraged by timely rain

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Let us glance at the manner in which, at the present moment, the great Indian prizes actually are distributed, says the "Broad Arrow." Lieutenant-General Brackenbury, R.A., holds the Post of Military Member of Council; Sir George Greaves (British infantry) commands in Bombay; Sir James Dormer (British infantry) in Madras; whilst as for Lord Roberts he is, luckily for himself, that amphibious personage, a member of the old Bengal artillery corps, possessing the privilege of enjoying the good things of both services, in virtue of which he has held the post of Quartermaster-General in India, only given to Indian officers, and is, it is rumoured, to succeed Lord Wolseley in the Irish command, from which of course all but British officers are excluded. Now there can be no two opinions as to the injustice of giving all the highest appointments in India at one time to the British service. It is not—we repeat this emphatically—as if there were no men in the Indian army capable of filling them with credit to themselves and advantage to the public service. Surely such men, for instance, as Sir Charles Gough, Sir John Hudson, Sir Oriel Tanner, not to mention other officers of distinguished service in the field, are as fitted to be commander-in chief in Bombay or Madras as Sir George Greaves or Sir James Dormer; and it should not be forgotten in weighing their claims that no posts of any kind are open to them at home, and that if they miss these appointments the army and the country will lose for ever the gain to be reaped from their long and varied experience.

Loyd's have issued their return of shipwrecks, which indicates a very low rate of mortality amongst vessels—the lowest for a long time—but it is curious to note that steamers account in large measure for this decrease, a circumtance doubtless explained by the fact that as a rule the age of steamers is very much less than ships. The following table is suggestive, giving the percentage of sailing vessels to the total lost:—

Quarter	1892.			1891.		
	Number.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Sail.	Number.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Sail.
Sept. ..	166	99,788	62·6	204	135,167	48
June ..	169	119,382	55	167	103,328	59·5
March..	284	183,452	55·8	256	167,140	51·3

Weather conditions have materially assisted to bring about the low rate of the past quarter, for we find on examining the details that wrecks and ships abandoned at sea are much fewer in number, and these, as a rule, form a third to a half of the total. In the report now issued wrecks account for the loss of 84 vessels of 47,516 tons, and of these only 18 were steamers, mostly of iron, while 66 were sailing ships, largely wooden. Fifteen vessels of 10,016 tons, all ships, with the exception of one small steamer, were abandoned at sea; and nine vessels, all sailing ships, representing 6,345 tons, have never, since departure, been heard of, and their chances of recovery are given up as forlorn. Equally hopeless is the fate of the crews. Ten ships of 6,714 tons were burnt, including three small steamers, while seven vessels of 5,684 tons were lost in collision, and here, as may be supposed, steamers and ships are equally liable to disaster. A fifth of the total "losses" have been broken up or condemned, while eleven small craft have foundered. That wood and composite ships are fast disappearing is evidenced by the fact that about one-half of the total were built of wood, nearly all ships; 37,762 tons were of iron, the majority being steamers, and only about 14 per cent. of steel—ten vessels of 13,934 tons. Holland, Norway, and France have a ratio of sailing ship losses of from 1·30 to ·72 per cent., while America tops the ratio of steamer losses. It is in their case but ·34 per cent., while Britain is ·30 per cent. Over all the rate in no case reaches 1 per cent.; the average, indeed, is nearer one-half per 100 tons, and in the case of Britain it is but ·41 per 100 tons, so that there can be little question of the superiority of the shipbuilding of to-day, especially when one considers the great age and constructive material of many of the craft lost.

Mr. W. L. Clowes, writing to the 'Times,' says:—"Some months ago the American Government formally invited each of the naval Powers to allow some of its men-of-war to be present at the International Review which is to take place in New York Harbour in May next, in celebration of the opening of the Chicago Exhibition. I now read in the "Army and Navy Journal" of New York that upon the occasion in question the Powers will be represented as follows:—France, 9 ships; Russia, 7; Germany, 6; Italy, 5; Spain, 4; Chili, 3; Austria, 2; Holland, 2; Brazil, 2; Japan, 2; Portugal, 1; Greece, 1; Sweden, 1; Norway, 1; Mexico, 1; and it is hinted that Great Britain, if she send at all, will send only three vessels at most. Let me recall another international episode. A generation ago, in an Eastern port, and in presence of an American warship, a British squadron was engaged in hostilities, and was being severely mauled. The American senior officer had no orders to take a hand in the game. On the contrary, he had every reason to believe that, if he ventured to do so, he would imperil his commission. For a time he held his hand; but when he saw how the day threatened to go, he exclaimed, with an honest sea-oath, 'Blood is thicker than water,' and did, not as his orders but as his heart bade him. The action of that officer has never been repaid by this country. I think he laid us under a certain obligation. What he did, he did at the peril not only of his commission but of his life. We have an opportunity of settling the debt, not only without risk and in peace time, but also under conditions which will unable us to reap great advantages."

There is little doubt but that the question of Atlantic liners carrying duplicate machinery has been brought to a head by the accident to the Umbria's main shaft. As Sir Henry Tyler points out, the time has arrived when no more single-screw ships for ocean voyages should be built. For the future all ships of the Umbria class ought to be provided with "duplicate engines, condensers, shafts, and screws." Had the Cunard liner been constructed in this way she would have been able to continue her voyage without delay. The one thing to guard against just now is to prevent the accident being only a nine days' wonder. In America things move even faster than they do here, and incidents such as these are forgotten almost as soon as they occur. The American, however, dearly loves his Europe, and the Atlantic boats are looked upon in the States almost as part and parcel of the mainland. A fortnight's agitation both sides the water if it can but be maintained, should make these improvements sure.

Complaints have of late been rife as to the crowded and unsanitary condition of the ships which are used for the training of boys for the Royal Navy. These ships are all wooden vessels, and, with scarcely an exception, they are very ancient and are full of decaying timber. It was hoped that the authorities would see their way to substituting for them iron ships, and it was pointed out that even if the large and airy Indian troopships could not be made available for the purpose, there were many iron craft which, though no longer fit for sea work, were in all respects suitable for harbour service. It is, therefore, with much disappointment that we see it announced that the Admiralty has decided to commission as an annexe to the Boscawen wooden training ship at Portland, the old wooden line-of-battle ship Hannibal. This big two-decker dates from 1854, and for many years past has been a hulk in Portsmouth Harbour. She is, of course, to be patched up and fumigated; but it will not be easy to render her a healthy habitation for the 900 boys whom it is intended to berth in her.

At length (says the 'Daily Chronicle') a correspondent of the 'Army and Navy Gazette' has run literally to earth the original of the epitaph in the Blue Jackets' Cemetery in the Crimea. And the original is not so very far off; only in Greenwich Hospital Old Cemetery. It reads:—"Here lies ye body of Mr. Pearce Welch, Lieut. of her Maj's. Ship Salisbury in ye year 1703. On the 10th day April they engaged a part of ye Dunkirk squadron, in wch he lost his lower jaw and part of his tongue by a musket ball, after wch he lived six years four months and twelve days by liquids only. He was First Lieutenant of ye Royal Hospital, and died ye 22nd August 1709, aged 59 years.

"Tho' Boras blasts and Neptune's waves have took me to and fro,
In spite of both by God's decree I harbore here below,
Where I do now at anchor ride with many of our fleet,
Yet once again I must set sail our Admiral Christ to meet.
"Eliza Welch his wife died 27th Decr. 1723, æt. 82."

And now, continues our contemporary, we trust everybody's mind is set at rest, for here there can be no mistake about the "Admiral Christ" idea, as even Sir A. Jephson will perceive.

Mr. W. H. Long, the naval antiquarian and bookseller of Portsmouth, has been devoting much time and research recently to medal lore, and is now about to issue a volume which will contain a portion of the outcome of his labours. It was his intention originally to deal with naval and military medals together, but finding that such a work would be very bulky, he has wisely determined to issue it in two separate parts. The naval portion, which will be issued last, is entirely his own work, and will not only be quite new, but the only thing of the kind published. In describing the medals, and the actions for which they were granted, Mr. Long has gone to original sources, and has taken infinite pains to insure accuracy. The military part of the work will be published almost immediately, it will be based upon "Carter's Medals of the British Army," originally published in 1860, but will be revised, enlarged, and continued up to the present time. Not only are the medals pictured and described, but Mr. Long tells how they were won, and this, especially the accounts of services on the Indian frontier for which clasps have been given, has entailed a vast amount of trouble and pains. The book will make a handsome volume of about 650 pages, and is now complete with the exception of an index upon which Mr. Long is at work.

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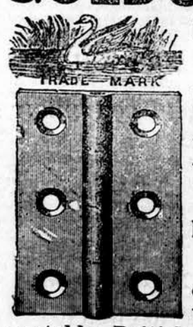

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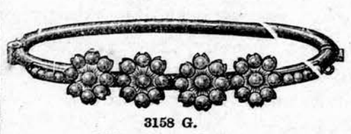

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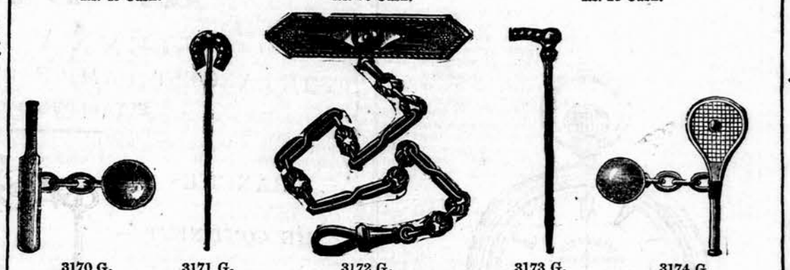

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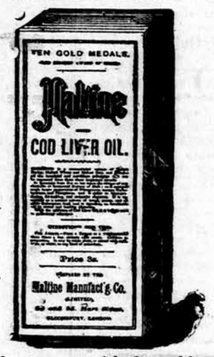

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OF
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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

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Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

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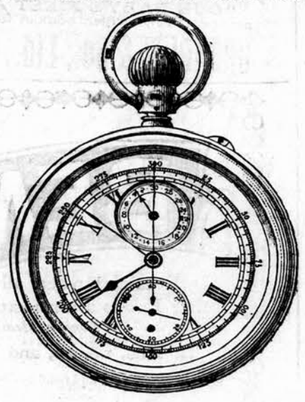

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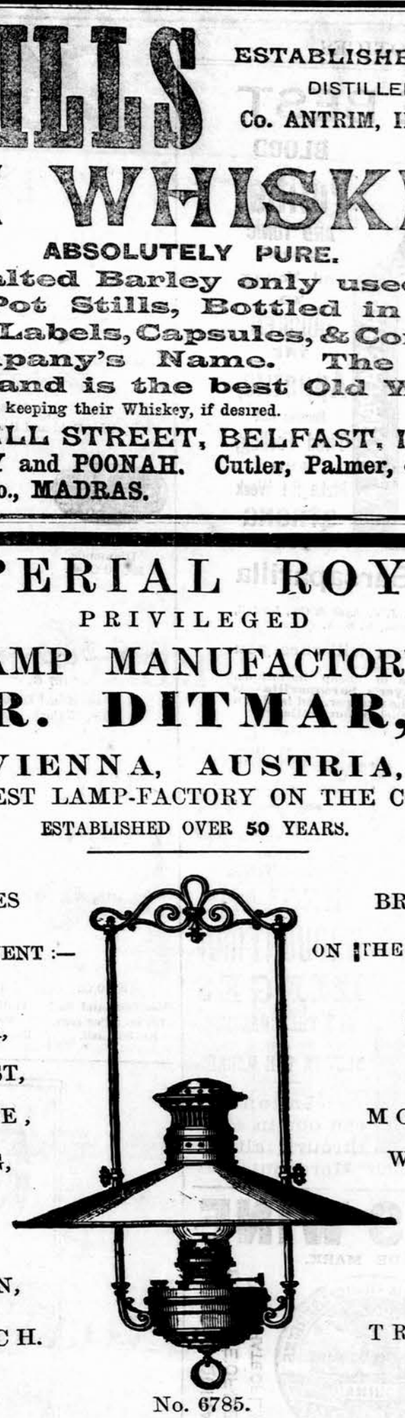

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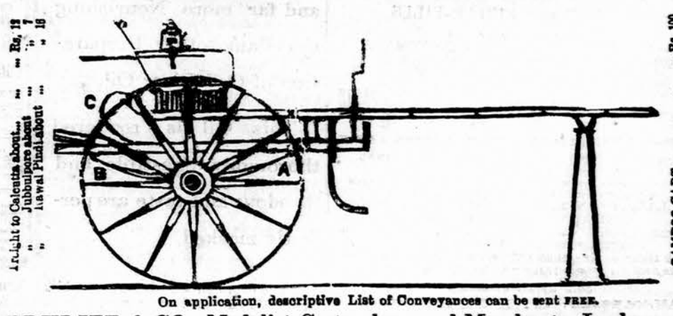

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